

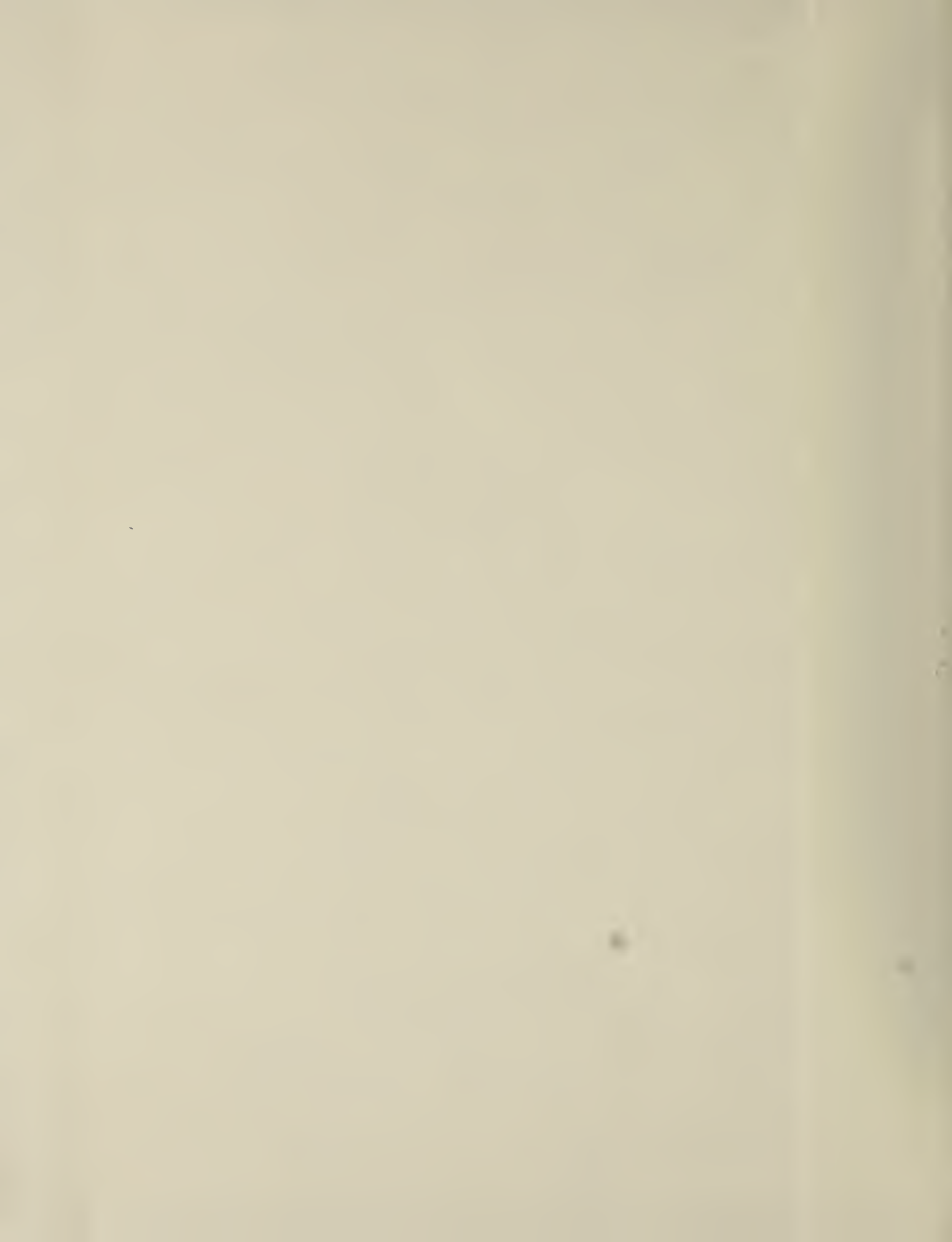
1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (4)

CONGRESSIONAL
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U.S. Department of Commerce
Economics and Statistics Administration
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1990 CPH-4-43

1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Congressional Districts
of the 103rd Congress
South Dakota

CENSUS '90



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1990 Census of
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Characteristics for
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of the 103rd Congress
South Dakota

Issued November 1992



U.S. Department of Commerce
Barbara Hackman Franklin, Secretary
Rockwell A. Schnabel, Deputy Secretary

Economics and Statistics Administration
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Decennial Census
William P. Butz, Associate Director for
Demographic Programs
Bryant Benton, Associate Director for
Field Operations
Bryant Benton, Acting Associate Director for
Management Services
Peter A. Bounpane, Assistant Director for
Decennial Census

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, by geographic area, the subjects shown in this report. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for the desired type of geographic area. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B. Table numbers without reference letters in parentheses indicate data for the total population only. Data by race and Hispanic origin are indicated with reference letters in parentheses after the table numbers. Reference letters for population counts and subjects by race and Hispanic origin follow:

- (A) White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; Hispanic origin; White, not of Hispanic origin.
- (B) American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, All Asian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Cambodian, Hmong, Laotian, Thai, All Pacific Islander, Hawaiian, Samoan, Guamanian.
- (C) Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Other Hispanic origin, Dominican, Central American, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Panamanian, Salvadoran, South American, Colombian, Ecuadorian, Peruvian.
- (D) Race by Hispanic origin.

Subject	The State		County		Place and (in selected States) county subdivision ²		American Indian and Alaska Native area ³
	Total	Urban, rural, size of place, and rural farm ¹	Total	Rural or rural farm	10,000 or more	2,500 to 9,999	
Age	20, 34, 65(B)	20, 58(A)	95, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	151	173(A)
Ancestry ...	17, 31	17	92	...	121	150	...
Disability ...	20, 34, 84(D)	20, 57(A)	95, 107(A)	...	136(A)	152	174(A)
Educational attainment	22, 36	22, 57(A)	97, 107(A)	169, 171	136(A)	160(A)	174(A)
Household type and relationship	21, 35	21, 58(A)	96, 106(A)	169, 171	135(A)	160(A)	173(A)
Industry	26, 40, 67(B)	26, 58(A)	101, 108(A), 118(B)	170, 172	137(A), 148(C)	161(A), 167(C)	175(A)
Poverty status	29, 43, 72(B)	29, 63(A)	104, 113(A), 117(B)	170, 172	142(A), 149(C)	162(A), 168(C)	180(A)
Residence in 1985 ...	23, 37, 67(B)	23, 60(A)	96, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Veteran status	23, 37, 60(B)	23, 60(A)	96, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)
Work status in 1988 ...	27, 41, 69(B)	27, 60(A)	102, 110(A)	...	139(A)	155	177(A)

... Not applicable.

¹Type of residence categories are less detailed in tables 56-64 (which show characteristics by race and Hispanic origin) than in other tables.

²The selected States are Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

³Characteristics are shown only for the American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut population.

Tables identified in the table finding guide with a reference letter in parentheses after the table number present characteristics for racial groups or persons of Hispanic origin. The tables without reference letters contain data for the total population only. The table finding guide does not include cross-classifications of subject-matter items, nor does it distinguish among tables presenting data for all persons or housing units and tables presenting data for subgroups (for example, persons under 18 years or renter-occupied housing units) unless it is necessary to locate the subject.

Additional information to locate data within specific reports often is provided in the headnote at the top of the table finding guide and in the footnotes at the bottom of the guide.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*.

A typical census report table is illustrated below.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Heading			Stubhead			Boxhead			
Table 47. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			The State of Alaska			Total			
Subhead			Total			Total			
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- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.
- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.

- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

GRAPHICS

Charts, statistical maps, and other graphic summaries are included in some 1990 census reports. If graphics are shown in a report, they are presented immediately after the “User Notes” section.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. This section appears directly before the statistical tables in census reports unless graphics are shown. It presents information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDICES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS				
Age	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Voting age persons.....	1, 2, 17*	2	2	6
Ancestry	13	...	...	...
Citizenship	13, 14	...	...	...
Class of worker	15	...	...	...
Disability	14, 21	21	21	...
Educational attainment.....	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Family type and presence of own children	13, 17*, 18	18	18	...
Fertility.....	13	...	...	...
Group quarters.....	1, 4	4	4	...
Hispanic origin.....	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Household type and relationship	1, 4	4	4	...
Income in 1989	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Industry	15	...	...	...
Labor force status.....	15, 17*, 20	20	20	23
For persons 16 to 19 years by school enrollment and educational attainment.....	15, 17*	...	...	...
Labor force status in 1989—				
Weeks and hours worked	15, 20	20	20	...
Land area	1, 5	5	5	...
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	14, 18	18	18	...
Marital status	13	...	...	...
Means of transportation to work	14, 20	20	20	...
Nativity.....	13, 14, 18	18	18	...
Occupation	15	...	...	...
Period of military service	14	...	...	...
Place of birth	14, 18	18	18	...
Population density.....	5	5	5	...
Poverty status in 1989.....	16, 17*, 22	22	22	23
Race	1, 3, 17*	3	3	...
Residence in 1985	14, 18	18	18	...
School enrollment and type of school	14, 17*, 19	19	19	23
Sex.....	1, 3, 17*, 20	3, 20	3, 20	6
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	13	...	...	...
Veteran status	14, 19	19	19	...
Workers in family in 1989	15	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 17 are shown for White; Black; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian or Pacific Islander; and Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Type of Geographic Area and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and types of geographic areas are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 12 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 13 through 32 show sample characteristics. For a description of area classifications, see appendix A. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	State and congressional district	County	Place and (in selected States) county subdivision (10,000 or more) ¹	American Indian and Alaska Native area
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS				
Age of householder	26	...	...	...
Bedrooms	24, 29	29	29	...
Condominium status	26, 29	29	29	...
Contract rent	7, 10	10	10	12
Gross rent	26, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Hispanic origin of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
House heating fuel	25, 30	30	30	...
Household income in 1989	26, 27	...	...	...
Household type and relationship .....	...	...	...	12
Householder 65 years and over	25	...	...	...
Kitchen facilities	25, 29	29	29	...
Land area .....	...	...	...	12
Meals included in rent	10	10	10	...
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	27, 28*, 31	31	31	32
Persons per room	7, 8, 25	8	8	...
Persons in unit	26	...	...	...
Persons per unit	9, 10	9, 10	9, 10	...
Plumbing facilities	25, 28*, 29	29	29	32
Race of householder	11, 28*	11	11	...
Rooms	7, 8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Sewage disposal	25, 29	29	29	...
Source of water	25, 29	29	29	...
Telephone in unit	25, 30	30	30	...
Tenure	9, 10, 28*	9, 10	9, 10	12, 32
Tenure by race and Hispanic origin of householder	7	...	...	...
Units in structure	7, 8, 9, 10, 24	8, 9, 10	8, 9, 10	...
Vacancy characteristics	7, 8	8	8	...
Value	7, 9	9	9	12
Vehicles available	25, 28*, 30	30	30	32
Year householder moved into unit	26, 31	31	31	...
Year structure built	24, 29	29	29	...

... Not applicable for this report.

* Data for table 28 are shown for White householder; Black householder; American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder; Asian or Pacific Islander householder; and householder of Hispanic origin.

¹The selected States are: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-4) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 6 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 7 through 12 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 13 through 23 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 24 through 32 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Congressional districts of the 103rd Congress reflect boundaries based on the 1990 census for all States except Maine, where redistricting occurs in 1993. Court or legislative action may change congressional district boundaries in any State for subsequent Congresses during the decade. The Census Bureau will issue revised CPH-4 reports for any State undergoing further redistricting action based on the 1990 census.

User Note 5

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 6

Data presented in tables 27 and 31 for "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (With a mortgage), "Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989" (Not mortgaged), and "Median gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989" are inconsistent with the explanations for derived measures in appendix B. Specifically, when the median falls in the lower interval of the tabulation distribution, the estimated value obtained by linear interpolation is shown rather than the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). The lower interval has an assumed range of 0.0 to 19.9 percent.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	One Representative at Large
LAND AREA		
Square kilometers	196 570.6	196 570.6
Square miles	75 896.0	75 896.0
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN		
All persons	696 004	696 004
White	637 515	637 515
Black	3 258	3 258
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	50 575	50 575
Asian or Pacific Islander	3 123	3 123
Other race	1 533	1 533
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5 252	5 252
White, not of Hispanic origin	634 788	634 788
AGE		
All persons	696 004	696 004
Under 5 years	54 504	54 504
5 to 9 years	58 795	58 795
10 to 14 years	55 437	55 437
15 to 19 years	50 571	50 571
20 to 24 years	47 268	47 268
25 to 34 years	109 413	109 413
35 to 44 years	95 216	95 216
45 to 54 years	62 669	62 669
55 to 64 years	59 800	59 800
65 to 74 years	54 471	54 471
75 to 84 years	34 517	34 517
85 years and over	13 343	13 343
3 and 4 years	22 383	22 383
16 years and over	517 119	517 119
18 years and over	497 542	497 542
21 years and over	466 528	466 528
60 years and over	132 913	132 913
62 years and over	120 737	120 737
Median age	32.5	32.5
Female	353 506	353 506
Under 5 years	26 557	26 557
5 to 9 years	28 734	28 734
10 to 14 years	27 188	27 188
15 to 19 years	24 988	24 988
20 to 24 years	23 097	23 097
25 to 34 years	54 415	54 415
35 to 44 years	46 558	46 558
45 to 54 years	31 616	31 616
55 to 64 years	30 919	30 919
65 to 74 years	29 112	29 112
75 to 84 years	20 927	20 927
85 years and over	9 395	9 395
3 and 4 years	10 850	10 850
16 years and over	266 093	266 093
18 years and over	256 508	256 508
21 years and over	240 988	240 988
60 years and over	75 168	75 168
62 years and over	68 858	68 858
Median age	33.5	33.5
Male	342 498	342 498
Median age	31.5	31.5
VOTING-AGE PERSONS		
Persons 18 years and over	497 542	497 542
Male	241 034	241 034
Female	256 508	256 508
White	465 491	465 491
Black	2 019	2 019
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	27 086	27 086
Asian or Pacific Islander	1 998	1 998
Other race	948	948
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 934	2 934
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	696 004	696 004
In households	670 163	670 163
Householder	259 034	259 034
Family householder	180 306	180 306
Nonfamily householder	78 728	78 728
Male	34 128	34 128
Living alone	27 680	27 680
Female	44 600	44 600
Living alone	40 628	40 628
Spouse	152 519	152 519
Child	220 709	220 709
Grandchild	6 788	6 788
Other relatives	9 910	9 910
Nonrelatives	21 203	21 203
Institutionalized persons	13 305	13 305
Other persons in group quarters	12 536	12 536
Persons per household	2.59	2.59
Persons per family	3.16	3.16
Persons 65 years and over	102 331	102 331
In households	93 667	93 667
Householder	66 532	66 532
Nonfamily householder	32 180	32 180
Living alone	31 560	31 560
Male	6 851	6 851
Female	24 709	24 709
Spouse	23 362	23 362
Other relatives	2 962	2 962
Nonrelatives	811	811
Institutionalized persons	8 403	8 403
Other persons in group quarters	261	261

Table 2. Age: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age												
	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
All persons													
696 004	54 504	517 119	497 542	31 014	37 099	204 629	62 669	29 218	30 582	102 331	47 860	13 343	32.5
696 004	54 504	517 119	497 542	31 014	37 099	204 629	62 669	29 218	30 582	102 331	47 860	13 343	32.5
The State													
One Representative at Large													
COUNTY													
Aurora County	3 135	2 368	2 214	78	75	735	292	176	177	681	354	133	38.6
Beadle County	18 253	13 812	13 362	597	761	5 183	1 703	823	965	3 330	1 536	441	35.5
Bennett County	3 207	2 177	2 059	131	138	1 031	287	128	145	379	182	45	39.2
Bon Homme County	7 089	5 504	5 314	179	298	1 923	603	323	394	1 594	820	238	37.6
Brookings County	25 207	19 984	19 460	3 160	3 204	10 578	3 210	1 489	823	2 981	1 401	398	26.3
Brown County	35 580	27 310	26 412	2 074	2 159	6 681	3 210	1 489	1 590	5 362	2 561	709	33.0
Burdeau County	1 485	1 042	963	148	186	1 424	506	227	258	910	424	126	32.6
Butte County	1 759	1 042	963	148	186	1 424	506	227	258	910	424	126	32.6
Butte County	221	1 042	963	148	186	1 424	506	227	258	910	424	126	32.6
Butte County	641	5 825	5 603	229	308	2 290	758	380	372	1 266	538	132	34.4
Campbell County	139	1 510	1 464	34	68	498	225	122	118	399	175	37	39.2
Charles Mix County	807	6 514	6 203	288	317	2 244	870	437	440	1 607	438	239	33.9
Clark County	4 403	3 303	3 153	101	113	1 057	415	242	270	1 955	438	116	38.8
Clay County	13 186	10 795	10 590	2 382	2 004	3 147	860	393	418	1 364	647	203	24.0
Codington County	22 698	16 936	16 194	993	1 096	6 627	2 037	874	945	3 422	1 753	487	32.9
Corsica County	4 175	2 734	2 597	137	185	1 435	496	194	189	3 422	1 753	487	27.9
Custer County	4 175	2 734	2 597	137	185	1 435	496	194	189	3 422	1 753	487	27.9
Dakota County	316	1 665	1 464	177	912	1 835	497	321	316	926	398	104	36.7
Davison County	17 503	13 860	12 681	1 517	1 777	4 936	1 517	715	780	3 044	1 542	476	33.6
Dewey County	502	2 293	2 181	181	235	1 671	427	355	399	1 618	817	251	38.7
Deuel County	4 522	3 161	3 066	120	133	1 736	478	241	270	937	457	119	25.8
Dewey County	5 523	3 461	3 301	214	233	1 526	447	201	201	459	188	39	34.6
Douglas County	3 746	2 731	2 608	96	109	873	357	173	217	783	420	115	36.8
Edwards County	4 356	3 339	3 191	79	130	1 018	454	236	276	1 998	476	151	40.1
Fall River County	7 353	5 799	5 562	168	179	1 982	813	435	458	1 527	670	172	40.9
Faulk County	2 744	2 087	2 009	71	80	791	291	174	177	1 507	270	80	39.5
Grant County	388	6 448	5 886	212	280	2 369	743	365	408	1 509	736	203	34.9
Gregory County	3 359	3 980	3 816	107	131	1 329	505	264	259	1 211	608	157	38.1
Harrison County	2 624	1 974	1 774	172	66	1 752	225	89	109	380	178	54	31.9
Hemlock County	4 974	3 689	3 537	143	181	1 176	429	283	293	1 126	549	163	37.7
Hond County	4 272	3 253	3 095	91	138	1 065	412	247	253	1 869	401	132	38.1
Hanson County	2 994	2 178	2 072	95	117	754	306	144	172	484	200	57	34.6
Harding County	1 669	1 180	1 115	39	62	505	141	67	72	229	96	19	32.2
Hughes County	14 817	10 835	10 393	400	574	4 924	1 505	627	600	1 783	805	244	33.3
Hutchinson County	8 262	6 408	6 181	193	225	1 916	783	469	480	2 135	1 067	324	41.7
Hyde County	1 696	1 290	1 250	30	38	431	148	103	103	377	171	59	39.4
Jackson County	2 811	1 919	1 806	98	119	734	262	115	124	354	171	34	30.0
Jewell County	2 425	1 872	1 789	52	69	576	253	107	144	388	282	81	40.4
Kimball County	102	991	952	39	44	1 355	1 38	75	44	227	97	22	36.4
Kingsbury County	5 725	4 528	4 385	151	154	1 463	540	317	352	1 408	729	235	39.7
Lake County	707	8 018	7 746	581	535	2 895	972	437	489	1 907	947	262	33.8
Lawrence County	20 635	15 638	15 043	1 221	1 209	6 208	1 759	809	885	2 952	1 338	318	32.4
Lincoln County	15 427	11 105	10 682	458	550	4 864	1 404	597	600	2 209	1 096	346	33.2
Lyman County	3 458	2 545	2 424	123	145	1 983	343	182	162	486	200	47	31.4
McCook County	3 688	2 582	2 403	132	164	1 385	314	268	329	1 291	451	192	38.3
McPherson County	1 191	2 586	2 503	104	180	1 385	314	268	329	1 291	451	192	38.3
Morrell County	844	3 397	3 350	104	165	1 205	1 768	262	269	1 057	538	147	47.0
Nebraska County	21 878	15 970	15 390	1 093	1 084	7 305	1 768	759	730	2 154	922	212	38.9
Nebraska County	2 137	1 437	1 386	104	183	1 205	1 768	262	269	1 057	538	147	47.0
Miner County	3 272	2 443	2 386	71	83	772	269	165	204	800	411	40	30.3
Missouri County	123 809	92 431	90 362	5 507	7 447	42 245	11 080	4 727	4 727	14 393	6 416	1 839	31.4
Moody County	6 507	4 701	4 504	194	249	1 766	606	274	264	1 151	522	134	34.1
Pennington County	81 343	59 688	57 562	3 567	5 409	27 088	7 236	3 144	2 985	8 133	3 494	798	30.1
Perkins County	3 932	2 906	2 906	123	123	1 084	378	205	222	827	364	92	38.6
Potter County	3 190	2 413	2 306	61	92	802	317	164	185	685	352	107	38.9
Roberts County	9 914	7 256	7 018	313	381	2 408	976	463	510	1 867	961	287	35.5
Sarpy County	2 833	2 083	2 020	84	84	748	246	150	174	537	240	68	36.0
Shannon County	9 902	5 894	5 462	594	600	2 439	763	282	258	526	195	36	20.5
Spink County	7 981	6 037	5 809	235	288	2 225	721	408	456	1 476	698	223	36.2
Stanley County	2 453	1 768	1 646	91	93	724	293	116	96	266	116	20	32.6
Sully County	1 589	1 202	1 146	55	55	442	199	90	73	242	113	18	35.6
Todd County	8 352	4 930	4 585	408	469	2 180	564	256	233	475	162	33	21.0

Table 2. Age: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Age	Age													
		All persons	Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	75 years and over	85 years and over	Median age
One Representative at Large—Con. COUNTY—Con.															
Tripp County	6 924	553	5 055	4 840	196	241	1 842	677	340	353	1 191	513	125	34.5	
Turner County	8 576	538	6 540	6 287	223	230	2 183	801	433	489	1 928	991	301	39.0	
Union County	10 189	725	7 530	7 209	325	368	2 928	933	445	517	1 693	775	236	35.0	
Walworth County	6 087	397	4 679	4 510	147	201	1 504	673	340	372	1 273	629	203	39.7	
Yonkton County	19 252	1 426	14 622	14 158	787	1 007	5 962	1 885	772	867	2 878	1 405	384	33.5	
Ziebach County	2 220	264	1 363	1 276	78	103	569	178	97	78	173	62	14	24.5	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aberdeen city	24 927	1 668	19 468	18 872	1 758	1 782	7 263	2 053	993	1 092	3 931	1 947	549	32.3	
Brookings city	16 270	888	13 509	13 237	2 901	2 838	3 994	1 984	391	416	1 713	866	270	24.0	
Huron city	12 448	861	9 620	9 333	446	596	3 301	1 173	528	543	2 496	1 248	395	36.0	
Mitchell city	13 798	1 021	10 574	10 203	665	805	3 833	1 122	553	595	2 430	1 403	451	33.7	
Pierre city	12 906	1 017	9 412	9 037	353	501	4 352	1 251	523	519	1 538	715	227	33.0	
Rapid city	54 523	4 676	40 892	39 510	2 594	3 760	17 785	4 895	2 448	2 075	6 253	2 765	660	30.9	
Sioux Falls city	100 814	7 987	77 089	74 764	4 723	6 884	34 857	8 788	3 876	3 862	11 775	5 230	1 520	31.3	
Vermillion city	10 034	526	8 438	8 285	2 290	1 897	2 279	556	242	245	776	392	120	22.5	
Watertown city	17 592	1 319	13 155	12 687	810	906	5 167	1 344	648	718	2 994	1 503	437	32.8	
Yonkton city	12 703	895	9 815	9 526	565	730	3 859	1 211	473	549	2 119	1 093	317	33.9	

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE 103RD CONGRESS

Table 3. Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Sex		Race					Hispanic origin (of any race)	Nat of Hispanic origin																
	Male	Female	White	Black	Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race												
One Representative at Large—Con. COUNTY—Con.																									
Tripp County	6 924	3 452	3 472	6 245	—	670	7	2	9	—	—	—	6 238	—	—	670	7	—							
Turner County	8 576	4 214	4 362	8 542	4	26	4	—	18	—	—	—	8 524	4	—	26	4	—							
Union County	10 189	5 025	5 164	10 091	20	34	27	17	67	—	—	—	10 047	20	—	27	27	—							
Wadsworth County	6 087	2 939	3 148	5 606	2	467	11	1	26	—	—	—	5 589	1	—	460	11	—							
Yankton County	19 252	9 437	9 815	18 661	114	412	53	12	89	—	—	—	18 589	110	—	408	53	—							
Ziebach County	2 220	1 109	1 111	790	3	1 420	4	3	29	—	—	—	789	3	—	1 395	4	—							
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION																									
Aberdeen city	24 927	11 543	13 384	23 925	39	812	125	26	88	—	—	—	23 867	39	—	806	124	—							
Brookings city	16 270	8 289	7 981	15 790	73	111	284	12	53	—	—	—	15 754	69	—	109	280	—							
Butte city	12 448	5 859	6 589	12 170	67	134	45	32	72	—	—	—	12 134	63	—	132	44	—							
Minuteman city	13 798	6 466	7 332	13 484	22	229	49	14	36	—	—	—	13 466	22	—	224	48	—							
Pierre city	12 906	6 106	6 800	11 977	18	834	42	35	105	—	—	—	11 940	17	—	811	33	—							
Rapid city	54 523	26 661	27 862	48 082	691	4 852	541	357	1 215	—	—	—	47 511	676	—	4 576	518	—							
Sioux Falls city	100 814	48 020	52 794	97 627	733	1 574	688	192	371	—	—	—	97 278	720	—	1 540	667	—							
Vermillion city	10 034	4 814	5 220	9 426	58	375	145	30	69	—	—	—	9 374	56	—	362	141	—							
Watertown city	17 592	8 386	9 206	17 269	12	241	67	3	50	—	—	—	17 225	12	—	238	67	—							
Yankton city	12 703	6 028	6 675	12 312	99	235	30	7	73	—	—	—	12 252	95	—	252	30	—							

Table 4. Household, Family, and Group Quarters Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Family households					Nonfamily households				Persons per—		Persons in group quarters		
	Persons in households	All households	Total	Married- couple family	Female house- holder, no husband present	Total	Householder living alone			House- hold	Family	Total	Insti- tutional- ized per- sons	Other persons in group quarters
							Total	65 years and over						
								Total	Female					
The State -----	670 163	259 034	180 306	152 519	20 711	78 728	68 308	31 560	24 709	2.59	3.16	25 841	13 305	12 536
One Representative at Large -----	670 163	259 034	180 306	152 519	20 711	78 728	68 308	31 560	24 709	2.59	3.16	25 841	13 305	12 536
COUNTY														
Aurora County -----	2 906	1 146	815	736	55	331	316	187	136	2.54	3.12	229	229	—
Beadle County -----	17 819	7 341	4 940	4 266	505	2 401	2 153	1 096	897	2.43	3.03	434	209	225
Bennett County -----	3 157	1 030	749	573	132	281	247	101	74	3.07	3.70	49	49	—
Bon Homme County -----	6 467	2 647	1 852	1 677	112	795	750	474	367	2.44	3.02	622	622	—
Brookings County -----	22 124	8 910	5 601	4 892	527	3 309	2 432	939	728	2.48	3.08	3 083	252	2 831
Brown County -----	34 040	13 867	9 324	7 898	1 082	4 543	3 932	1 673	1 348	2.45	3.05	1 540	476	1 064
Brule County -----	5 150	1 996	1 354	1 201	105	642	600	299	229	2.58	3.27	335	243	92
Buffalo County -----	1 731	446	387	216	115	59	48	17	12	3.88	4.11	28	2	26
Butte County -----	7 783	3 033	2 141	1 832	225	892	813	410	322	2.57	3.12	131	97	34
Campbell County -----	1 943	767	573	530	27	194	181	108	84	2.53	3.01	22	22	—
Charles Mix County -----	8 882	3 232	2 294	1 899	269	938	891	529	407	2.75	3.39	249	186	63
Clark County -----	4 359	1 700	1 218	1 129	57	482	455	282	221	2.56	3.14	44	44	—
Clay County -----	10 660	4 433	2 606	2 159	343	1 827	1 294	389	305	2.40	3.02	2 526	169	2 357
Codington County -----	22 258	8 739	5 954	5 105	638	2 785	2 455	1 164	926	2.55	3.16	440	309	131
Corson County -----	4 195	1 303	1 004	761	173	299	278	114	84	3.22	3.76	—	—	—
Custer County -----	5 938	2 352	1 723	1 462	181	629	564	231	169	2.52	2.99	241	222	19
Davison County -----	16 944	6 948	4 464	3 824	510	2 484	2 196	1 112	934	2.44	3.12	559	301	258
Day County -----	6 835	2 732	1 907	1 659	154	825	777	459	343	2.50	3.08	143	139	4
Deuel County -----	4 455	1 767	1 304	1 176	87	463	443	265	192	2.52	3.03	67	67	—
Dewey County -----	5 523	1 721	1 301	827	365	420	371	150	110	3.21	3.73	—	—	—
Douglas County -----	3 639	1 352	995	933	38	357	348	224	187	2.69	3.27	107	107	—
Edmunds County -----	4 221	1 669	1 216	1 120	62	453	435	289	212	2.53	3.07	135	135	—
Fall River County -----	6 708	2 864	1 886	1 572	239	978	906	476	353	2.34	2.96	645	644	1
Faulk County -----	2 694	1 057	752	696	33	305	296	180	140	2.55	3.16	50	50	—
Grant County -----	8 197	3 154	2 264	2 032	157	890	830	485	379	2.60	3.18	175	154	21
Gregory County -----	5 292	2 139	1 422	1 244	115	717	691	441	340	2.47	3.15	67	67	—
Hooker County -----	2 588	926	654	590	34	272	257	150	111	2.79	3.48	36	36	—
Hamlin County -----	4 813	1 854	1 321	1 186	84	533	512	340	253	2.60	3.20	161	161	—
Hand County -----	4 136	1 625	1 189	1 087	73	436	424	273	217	2.55	3.09	136	82	54
Hanson County -----	2 994	1 072	812	747	37	260	253	150	123	2.79	3.34	—	—	—
Harding County -----	1 630	592	439	399	27	153	137	69	51	2.75	3.31	39	39	—
Hughes County -----	14 575	5 780	3 941	3 324	496	1 839	1 672	607	505	2.52	3.14	242	207	35
Hutchinson County -----	7 953	3 221	2 282	2 109	115	939	908	604	475	2.47	3.05	309	309	—
Hyde County -----	1 651	680	458	420	24	222	213	142	116	2.43	3.07	45	45	—
Jackson County -----	2 789	903	680	528	95	223	207	101	78	3.09	3.66	22	22	—
Jerauld County -----	2 382	966	683	620	39	283	275	172	135	2.47	3.04	43	43	—
Jones County -----	1 324	519	382	350	26	137	130	61	46	2.55	3.08	—	—	—
Kingsbury County -----	5 744	2 357	1 629	1 493	84	728	690	454	362	2.44	3.03	181	181	—
Lake County -----	10 068	4 030	2 740	2 442	214	1 290	1 142	625	492	2.50	3.11	482	122	360
Lawrence County -----	19 683	7 926	5 286	4 446	642	2 640	2 224	993	786	2.48	3.08	972	180	792
Lincoln County -----	15 129	5 461	4 231	3 799	282	1 230	1 109	637	476	2.77	3.22	298	297	1
Lyman County -----	3 636	1 268	940	755	125	328	308	158	109	2.87	3.40	2	—	2
McCook County -----	5 510	2 145	1 544	1 386	99	601	571	352	275	2.57	3.14	178	178	—
McPherson County -----	3 166	1 332	973	905	46	359	352	231	188	2.38	2.87	62	62	—
Marshall County -----	4 780	1 919	1 339	1 165	106	580	542	332	236	2.49	3.07	64	64	—
Meade County -----	20 500	7 084	5 580	4 867	521	1 504	1 294	579	440	2.89	3.31	1 378	339	1 039
Mellette County -----	2 087	681	507	356	110	174	151	72	51	3.06	3.61	50	50	—
Miner County -----	3 185	1 276	888	795	59	388	363	227	160	2.50	3.10	87	87	—
Minnehaha County -----	119 404	47 681	31 928	26 604	4 209	15 753	12 894	4 580	3 746	2.50	3.09	4 405	2 737	1 668
Moody County -----	6 422	2 398	1 755	1 538	150	643	582	355	255	2.68	3.22	85	74	11
Pennington County -----	79 754	30 553	21 762	17 851	3 121	8 791	7 154	2 440	1 966	2.61	3.11	1 589	776	813
Perkins County -----	3 864	1 586	1 112	996	83	474	453	265	193	2.44	3.00	68	68	22
Potter County -----	3 121	1 249	875	793	60	374	352	185	131	2.50	3.10	69	69	—
Roberts County -----	9 689	3 619	2 576	2 044	350	1 043	971	564	404	2.68	3.25	225	195	30
Sonborn County -----	2 784	1 059	775	705	39	284	267	152	115	2.63	3.18	49	49	—
Shannon County -----	9 803	2 205	1 883	1 698	735	322	269	75	43	4.45	4.77	99	48	51
Spink County -----	7 588	3 022	2 088	1 850	171	934	887	480	362	2.51	3.13	393	393	—
Stanley County -----	2 453	921	669	544	95	252	222	81	59	2.66	3.18	—	—	—
Sully County -----	1 589	621	462	413	22	159	148	81	59	2.56	3.05	—	—	—
Todd County -----	8 266	2 210	1 776	1 538	635	434	370	113	54	3.74	4.16	86	36	50
Tripp County -----	6 812	2 573	1 864	1 595	179	709	663	332	257	2.65	3.20	112	80	32
Turner County -----	8 367	3 332	2 411	2 194	136	921	870	588	446	2.51	3.05	209	209	—
Union County -----	10 068	3 859	2 789	2 428	250	1 070	956	528	380	2.61	3.14	121	121	—
Walworth County -----	5 913	2 447	1 720	1 492	172	727	670	366	289	2.42	2.95	174	163	11
Yankton County -----	17 808	7 107	4 825	4 112	552	2 282	2 014	901	732	2.51	3.12	1 444	1 010	434
Ziebach County -----	2 215	630	492	339	108	138	130	51	34	3.52	4.10	5	—	5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city -----	23 447	9 998	6 280	5 139	914	3 718	3 197	1 321	1 098	2.35	3.01	1 480	416	1 064
Brookings city -----	13 273	5 685	3 108	2 651	363	2 577	1 787	636	509	2.33	2.98	2 997	166	2 831
Huron city -----	12 037	5 258	3 300	2 732	442	1 958	1 753	897	757	2.29	2.94	411	209	202
Mitchell city -----	13 239	5 681	3 425	2 871	459	2 256	1 993	1 006	856	2.33	3.07	559	301	258
Pierre city -----	12 669	5 063	3 402	2 841	458	1 661	1 514	533	454	2.50	3.15	237	207	30
Rapid City city -----	53 076	21 152	14 329	11 417	2 391	6 823	5 590	2 013	1 667	2.51	3.06	1 447	680	767
Sioux Falls city -----	39 790	15 653	25 683	20 979	3 760	14 107	11 438	3 869	3 199	2.43	3.04	4 161	2 493	1 668
Vermillion city -----	7 607	3 275	1 723	1 349	292	1 552	1 050	262	214	2.32	2.98	2 427	70	2 357
Watertown city -----	17 190	7 043	4 544	3 809	580	2 499	2 195	1 046	852	2.44	3.11	402	309	93
Yankton city -----	11 762	4 977	3 157	2 604	445	1 820	1 628	739	624	2.36	3.05	941	507	434

Table 5. Land Area and Population Density: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—		State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons	Land area		Persons per—	
		Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile			Square kilo- meters	Square miles	Square kilometer	Square mile
The State -----	696 004	196 570.6	75 896.0	3.5	9.2	One Representative at Large—Con. COUNTY—Con.					
One Representative at Large -----	696 004	196 570.6	75 896.0	3.5	9.2	Kingsbury County -----	5 925	2 171.5	838.4	2.7	7.1
COUNTY						Lake County -----	10 550	1 458.9	563.3	7.2	18.7
Aurora County -----	3 135	1 834.3	708.2	1.7	4.4	Lawrence County -----	20 655	2 072.2	800.1	10.0	25.8
Beadle County -----	18 253	3 261.9	1 259.4	5.6	14.5	Lincoln County -----	15 427	1 497.4	578.1	10.3	26.7
Bennett County -----	3 206	3 070.2	1 185.4	1.0	2.7	Lyman County -----	3 638	4 247.8	1 640.1	9	2.2
Bon Homme County -----	7 089	1 459.3	563.4	4.9	12.6	McCook County -----	5 688	1 488.1	574.6	3.8	9.9
Brookings County -----	25 207	2 057.8	794.5	12.2	31.7	McPherson County -----	3 228	2 944.9	1 137.0	1.1	2.8
Brown County -----	35 580	4 436.2	1 712.8	8.0	20.8	Marshall County -----	4 844	2 172.7	838.9	2.2	5.8
Brule County -----	5 485	2 121.3	819.0	2.6	6.7	Meade County -----	21 878	8 989.5	3 470.8	2.4	6.3
Buffalo County -----	1 759	1 218.9	470.6	1.4	3.7	Mellette County -----	2 137	3 384.1	1 306.6	.6	1.6
Butte County -----	7 914	5 823.8	2 248.6	1.4	3.5	Miner County -----	3 272	1 477.3	570.4	2.2	5.7
Campbell County -----	1 965	1 905.8	735.8	1.0	2.7	Minnehaha County -----	123 809	2 095.8	809.2	59.1	153.0
Charles Mix County -----	9 131	2 844.5	1 098.3	3.2	8.3	Moody County -----	6 507	1 346.0	519.7	4.8	12.5
Clark County -----	4 403	2 481.2	958.0	1.8	4.6	Pennington County -----	81 343	7 190.8	2 776.4	11.3	29.3
Cloy County -----	13 186	1 066.1	411.6	12.4	32.0	Perkins County -----	3 932	7 437.9	2 871.8	5	1.4
Codington County -----	22 698	1 781.3	687.8	12.7	33.0	Potter County -----	3 190	2 244.3	866.5	1.4	3.7
Corson County -----	4 195	6 405.2	2 473.1	.7	1.7	Roberts County -----	9 914	2 852.5	1 101.3	3.5	9.0
Custer County -----	6 179	4 034.6	1 557.8	1.5	4.0	Sonborn County -----	2 833	1 473.8	569.0	1.9	5.0
Davison County -----	17 503	1 127.8	435.5	15.5	40.2	Shannon County -----	9 902	5 423.3	2 094.0	1.8	4.7
Doy County -----	6 978	2 664.2	1 028.6	2.6	6.8	Spink County -----	7 981	3 895.3	1 504.0	2.0	5.3
Deuel County -----	4 522	1 615.1	623.6	2.8	7.3	Stanley County -----	2 453	3 738.3	1 443.4	.7	1.7
Dewey County -----	5 523	5 964.3	2 302.8	.9	2.4	Sully County -----	1 589	2 608.0	1 007.0	.6	1.6
Douglas County -----	3 746	1 123.1	433.6	3.3	8.6	Todd County -----	8 352	3 595.5	1 388.2	2.3	6.0
Edmunds County -----	4 356	2 967.2	1 145.7	1.5	3.8	Tripp County -----	6 924	4 179.3	1 613.6	1.7	4.3
Fall River County -----	7 353	4 506.4	1 739.9	1.6	4.2	Turner County -----	8 576	1 597.7	616.9	5.4	13.9
Faulk County -----	2 744	2 590.6	1 000.2	1.1	2.7	Union County -----	10 189	1 192.4	460.4	8.5	22.1
Grant County -----	8 372	1 767.7	682.5	4.7	12.3	Walworth County -----	6 087	1 833.3	707.8	3.3	8.6
Gregory County -----	5 359	2 631.4	1 016.0	2.0	5.3	Yankton County -----	19 252	1 351.0	521.6	14.3	36.9
Haakon County -----	2 624	4 696.0	1 813.1	.6	1.4	Ziebach County -----	2 220	5 082.9	1 962.5	.4	1.1
Hemlin County -----	4 974	1 324.0	511.2	3.8	9.7	PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION					
Hond County -----	4 272	3 721.1	1 436.7	1.1	3.0	Aberdeen city -----	24 927	21.7	8.4	1 148.7	2 967.5
Honson County -----	2 994	1 125.9	434.7	2.7	6.9	Brookings city -----	16 270	26.9	10.4	604.8	1 564.4
Hording County -----	1 669	6 916.8	2 670.6	.2	.6	Huron city -----	12 448	15.4	5.9	808.3	2 109.8
Hughes County -----	14 817	1 919.1	741.0	7.7	20.0	Mitchell city -----	13 798	24.3	9.4	567.8	1 467.9
Hutchinson County -----	8 262	2 105.8	813.0	3.9	10.2	Pierre city -----	12 906	33.7	13.0	383.0	992.8
Hyde County -----	1 696	2 230.2	861.1	.8	2.0	Rapid City city -----	54 523	91.5	35.3	595.9	1 544.6
Jackson County -----	2 811	4 841.5	1 869.3	.6	1.5	Sioux Falls city -----	100 814	116.7	45.1	863.9	2 235.3
Jerauld County -----	2 425	1 373.4	530.3	1.8	4.6	Vermillion city -----	10 034	8.0	3.1	254.3	3 236.8
Jones County -----	1 324	2 514.0	970.6	.5	1.4	Watertown city -----	17 592	34.2	13.2	514.4	1 332.7
						Yankton city -----	12 703	19.2	7.4	661.6	1 716.6

Table 6. Selected Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All persons	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut												
		Total	Female	Age										Median age
				Under 5 years	16 years and over	18 years and over	18 to 20 years	21 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 years and over	
One Representative at Large-----	696 004	50 575	25 657	7 260	29 288	27 086	2 816	3 179	12 937	3 362	1 294	1 075	2 423	19.8
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND														
All areas-----	53 746	33 931	17 063	4 955	19 259	17 741	1 846	1 970	8 286	2 355	901	756	1 627	19.1
Cheyenne River Reservation, SD-----	7 743	5 100	2 652	731	2 884	2 657	235	264	1 330	341	139	124	224	19.2
Crow Creek Reservation, SD-----	1 756	1 531	721	211	857	791	69	93	373	118	31	30	77	18.9
Flandreau Reservation, SD-----	279	249	126	29	150	142	13	9	82	15	6	3	14	23.1
Lake Traverse (Sisseton) Reservation, ND-SD (pt.)-----	10 496	2 820	1 438	432	1 645	1 523	156	161	651	238	83	65	169	20.2
Lower Brule Reservation, SD-----	1 123	994	487	143	539	499	54	62	247	61	19	20	36	18.1
Northern Cheyenne Reservation and Trust Lands, MT-SD (pt.)-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Ridge Reservation and Trust Lands, NE- SD (pt.)-----	12 189	11 166	5 516	1 627	6 427	5 917	688	681	2 687	788	280	261	532	19.3
Rosebud Reservation and Trust Lands, SD-----	9 696	8 043	4 092	1 198	4 488	4 136	435	489	1 967	495	223	173	354	18.8
Standing Rock Reservation, ND-SD (pt.)-----	4 195	2 034	1 013	311	1 123	1 035	86	111	467	162	54	50	105	18.6
Turtle Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, ND-SD (pt.)-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yankton Reservation, SD-----	6 269	1 994	1 018	273	1 146	1 041	110	100	482	137	66	30	116	19.0

Table 7. General Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	One Representative of The State Large	
	The State	
HOUSING UNITS		
All housing units	292 436	292 436
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER		
Occupied housing units	259 034	259 034
Owner-occupied housing units	171 161	171 161
White	166 238	166 238
Black	238	238
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4 245	4 245
Asian or Pacific Islander	260	260
Other race	180	180
Hispanic origin (of any race)	540	540
Renter-occupied housing units	87 873	87 873
White	78 609	78 609
Black	749	749
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7 808	7 808
Asian or Pacific Islander	452	452
Other race	255	255
Hispanic origin (of any race)	781	781
ROOMS		
All housing units	292 436	292 436
1 or 2 rooms	14 822	14 822
3 or 4 rooms	82 400	82 400
5 or 6 rooms	109 725	109 725
7 or 8 rooms	60 934	60 934
9 or more rooms	24 555	24 555
PERSONS PER ROOM		
Owner-occupied housing units	171 161	171 161
1.00 or less	167 805	167 805
1.01 to 1.50	2 451	2 451
1.51 or more	905	905
Mean .....	.43	.43
Renter-occupied housing units	87 873	87 873
1.00 or less	83 569	83 569
1.01 to 1.50	2 743	2 743
1.51 or more	1 561	1 561
Mean .....	.53	.53
VACANCY STATUS		
Vacant housing units	33 402	33 402
For sale only	3 138	3 138
For rent	6 912	6 912
Rented or sold, not occupied	3 311	3 311
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	8 391	8 391
For migrant workers	93	93
Other vacant	11 557	11 557
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
All housing units	292 436	292 436
1, detached	202 166	202 166
1, attached	5 249	5 249
2	8 758	8 758
3 or 4	10 408	10 408
5 to 9	10 003	10 003
10 to 19	9 940	9 940
20 to 49	9 811	9 811
50 or more	1 891	1 891
Mobile home or trailer	31 357	31 357
Other	2 853	2 853
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	113 057	113 057
Less than \$20,000	19 251	19 251
\$20,000 to \$39,999	27 893	27 893
\$40,000 to \$59,999	32 872	32 872
\$60,000 to \$74,999	15 966	15 966
\$75,000 to \$99,999	10 711	10 711
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4 619	4 619
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1 034	1 034
\$200,000 to \$249,999	381	381
\$250,000 to \$299,999	152	152
\$300,000 or more	178	178
Median (dollars)	45 200	45 200
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	80 145	80 145
Less than \$150	17 115	17 115
\$150 to \$199	10 830	10 830
\$200 to \$249	10 141	10 141
\$250 to \$299	10 059	10 059
\$300 to \$399	15 046	15 046
\$400 to \$599	8 402	8 402
\$600 to \$749	873	873
\$750 to \$999	270	270
\$1,000 or more	74	74
No cash rent	7 335	7 335
Median (dollars)	242	242

Table 8. Structural and Vacancy Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units								Occupied housing units		Vacant housing units			
	Total	Units in structure						Mean number of rooms	Total	With 1.01 or more persons per room	Total	For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	Home- owner vacancy rate	Rental vacancy rate
		1 unit, detached	1 unit, attached	2 to 4 units	5 to 9 units	10 or more units	Mobile home, trailer, other							
The State-----	292 436	202 166	5 249	19 166	10 003	21 642	34 210	5.5	259 034	7 660	33 402	8 391	1.8	7.3
One Representative at Large-----	292 436	202 166	5 249	19 166	10 003	21 642	34 210	5.5	259 034	7 660	33 402	8 391	1.8	7.3
COUNTY														
Aurora County-----	1 342	1 193	8	42	13	—	86	6.1	1 146	17	196	8	2.9	7.6
Beadle County-----	8 093	5 941	58	600	271	522	701	5.5	7 341	132	752	179	1.4	5.8
Bennett County-----	1 292	943	8	69	27	9	236	5.3	1 030	125	262	20	1.2	7.9
Bon Homme County-----	3 087	2 628	11	48	124	72	204	5.8	2 647	31	440	66	3.3	12.6
Brookings County-----	9 824	5 897	151	669	571	1 334	1 202	5.6	8 910	154	914	332	1.2	6.4
Brown County-----	15 101	9 678	102	1 778	858	1 464	1 221	5.6	13 867	195	1 234	174	1.3	9.2
Brule County-----	2 275	1 589	16	128	98	76	368	5.7	1 996	51	279	38	2.3	7.7
Buffalo County-----	535	442	23	5	—	9	56	5.3	446	89	89	10	1.6	5.2
Butte County-----	3 502	2 319	78	181	74	188	662	5.4	3 033	77	469	24	2.1	11.9
Campbell County-----	944	809	3	11	8	2	111	5.8	767	9	177	48	4.8	3.6
Charles Mix County-----	3 751	3 049	39	186	98	56	323	5.7	3 232	179	519	110	2.0	5.6
Clark County-----	2 026	1 718	10	96	48	—	154	6.0	1 700	35	326	17	2.7	9.1
Cloy County-----	4 892	2 977	21	490	240	486	678	5.6	4 433	97	459	130	.5	4.0
Codington County-----	9 539	6 349	175	901	388	772	954	5.6	8 739	147	800	142	1.4	8.0
Corson County-----	1 557	1 203	16	75	15	—	248	5.2	1 303	183	254	19	1.9	6.0
Custer County-----	3 003	2 020	13	75	40	85	770	5.2	2 352	61	651	273	3.9	11.5
Oovison County-----	7 490	5 044	39	567	392	825	623	5.4	6 948	126	542	40	1.4	7.9
Ooy County-----	3 914	3 247	33	163	73	57	341	5.5	2 732	65	1 182	677	3.4	10.6
Oeuel County-----	2 208	1 889	10	68	58	30	153	6.0	1 767	23	441	181	1.8	10.4
Oewey County-----	2 123	1 417	64	96	37	84	425	4.6	1 721	296	402	27	.8	10.0
Douglas County-----	1 517	1 311	14	37	30	20	105	6.0	1 352	27	165	16	1.7	10.5
Edmunds County-----	2 004	1 652	22	93	35	12	190	5.8	1 669	46	335	135	4.1	5.8
Fall River County-----	3 692	2 397	26	155	162	229	723	5.1	2 864	58	828	221	6.1	13.7
Faulk County-----	3 286	1 034	6	95	41	—	110	5.9	1 057	31	229	42	3.5	11.4
Grant County-----	3 549	2 709	28	194	179	137	302	5.8	3 154	40	395	63	1.9	8.5
Gregory County-----	2 595	2 091	16	38	59	79	312	5.7	2 139	57	456	56	2.2	10.1
Hookon County-----	1 071	782	3	19	6	29	232	5.7	926	33	145	45	2.7	11.7
Homlin County-----	2 500	2 154	4	66	42	20	214	5.7	1 854	37	646	321	2.0	11.4
Hond County-----	2 053	1 681	25	73	6	84	184	5.8	1 625	30	428	16	1.9	8.8
Hanson County-----	1 232	1 032	7	83	15	2	93	6.2	1 072	32	160	15	2.6	6.3
Harding County-----	776	556	7	13	8	—	192	5.5	592	22	184	37	1.8	7.6
Hughes County-----	6 255	3 622	40	424	437	750	982	5.6	5 780	132	475	52	2.1	7.5
Hutchinson County-----	3 657	3 240	38	91	69	60	159	5.9	3 221	62	436	23	1.9	7.8
Hyde County-----	816	686	—	14	21	1	94	5.8	680	18	136	9	4.3	11.3
Jackson County-----	1 147	842	7	27	8	30	233	5.2	903	102	244	57	2.5	12.1
Jerould County-----	1 182	1 016	6	14	53	16	77	5.8	966	10	216	15	.6	10.5
Jones County-----	699	501	9	27	25	3	134	5.4	519	12	180	24	1.0	14.9
Kingsbury County-----	2 765	2 273	11	157	71	43	210	6.0	2 357	24	408	29	3.0	9.8
Lake County-----	5 148	3 637	49	311	167	234	750	5.4	4 030	49	1 118	817	1.3	6.6
Lawrence County-----	9 092	5 520	133	738	313	889	1 499	5.3	7 926	178	1 166	613	1.6	5.1
Lincoln County-----	5 823	4 995	43	249	111	102	323	6.2	5 461	73	362	9	1.7	6.5
Lyman County-----	1 523	1 153	40	29	2	20	279	5.6	1 268	77	255	43	2.9	16.3
McCook County-----	2 371	2 038	6	173	6	25	123	6.1	2 145	28	226	29	1.7	7.3
McPherson County-----	1 566	1 343	9	65	42	24	83	5.9	1 332	23	234	15	2.5	17.3
Marshall County-----	2 640	1 992	19	126	47	38	418	5.3	1 919	54	721	478	2.2	8.8
Meade County-----	7 592	4 635	849	318	112	203	1 475	5.7	7 084	172	508	47	1.6	4.5
Mellette County-----	910	676	15	25	3	4	187	5.0	681	87	229	2	2.8	12.8
Miner County-----	1 474	1 295	3	77	15	—	84	6.1	1 276	18	198	22	1.3	4.2
Minnehaha County-----	49 780	31 134	900	4 348	2 423	7 637	3 338	5.6	47 681	754	2 099	91	.9	5.2
Moody County-----	2 666	2 197	16	163	50	59	181	6.1	2 398	54	268	35	1.8	8.0
Pennington County-----	33 741	19 623	1 567	2 762	1 089	3 213	5 487	5.4	30 553	905	3 188	837	1.9	7.2
Perkins County-----	2 007	1 487	17	46	20	55	382	5.4	1 586	33	421	71	3.4	14.4
Potter County-----	1 664	1 141	6	52	49	26	390	5.6	1 249	14	415	249	3.1	9.4
Roberts County-----	4 728	3 694	20	140	92	151	631	5.5	3 619	142	1 109	600	3.0	6.6
Sonborn County-----	1 326	1 152	23	33	9	10	99	6.1	1 059	17	267	49	2.2	12.0
Shannon County-----	2 699	1 803	86	108	21	1	680	3.9	2 205	980	494	33	1.3	5.5
Spink County-----	3 545	2 745	31	188	60	124	397	5.8	3 022	76	523	134	1.6	8.8
Stanley County-----	1 056	672	4	47	9	21	303	5.7	921	25	135	36	1.3	6.9
Sully County-----	811	612	2	27	4	24	142	5.8	621	7	190	31	5.1	13.3
Todd County-----	2 572	1 902	35	155	42	70	368	4.8	2 210	510	362	10	1.0	6.0
Tripp County-----	3 023	2 251	24	131	90	66	461	5.5	2 573	105	450	69	2.9	10.2
Turner County-----	3 800	3 301	18	100	65	92	224	6.0	3 332	40	468	90	1.8	8.9
Union County-----	4 286	3 333	22	187	110	88	546	5.8	3 859	68	427	88	1.9	8.8
Wolworth County-----	2 928	2 159	7	117	102	161	382	5.6	2 447	50	481	146	3.6	16.4
Yankton County-----	7 571	5 163	123	577	250	701	757	5.6	7 107	123	464	45	1.1	4.6
Ziebach County-----	800	582	35	6	—	18	159	4.6	630	133	170	11	.5	9.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city-----	10 689	6 214	78	1 643	805	1 428	521	5.3	9 998	132	691	13	1.1	9.3
Brookings city-----	6 012	2 808	128	572	493	1 307	704	5.2	5 685	100	327	8	1.4	6.6
Huron city-----	5 608	3 906	42	522	265	522	351	5.2	5 258	73	350	9	1.2	5.4
Mitchell city-----	6 064	3 767	35	546	392	825	499	5.1	5 681	102	383	35	1.4	7.5
Pierre city-----	5 390	2 953	39	421	420	749	808	5.5	5 063	114	327	23	1.6	7.2
Rapid City city-----	22 530	13 434	593	2 576	879	3 100	1 948	5.3	21 152	604	1 378	61	1.7	6.6
Sioux Falls city-----	41 568	24 332	871	4 102	2 147	7 514	2 602	5.4	39 790	630	1 778	65	1.0	5.1
Vermillion city-----	3 428	1 690	17	480	225	486	530	5.2	3 275	82	153	9	.3	3.8
Watertown city-----	7 631	4 736	171	862	388	770	704	5.4	7 043	122	588	122	1.1	8.0
Yankton city-----	5 219	3 282	112	503	242	699	381	5.4	4 977	67	242	10	1.2	4.1

Table 9. **Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Owner-Occupied Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units				Specified owner-occupied housing units									
	Total	1 unit, detached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Value								
						Less than \$50,000	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$149,999	\$150,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 to \$299,999	\$300,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Median (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)
The State -----	171 161	147 977	2.71	6.3	113 057	64 245	42 448	4 619	1 034	533	178	27 300	45 200	64 500
One Representative at Large -----	171 161	147 977	2.71	6.3	113 057	64 245	42 448	4 619	1 034	533	178	27 300	45 200	64 500
COUNTY														
Aurora County -----	879	827	2.58	6.4	443	426	17	-	-	-	-	15 000-	15 500	28 400
Beadle County -----	4 831	4 310	2.57	6.2	3 358	2 454	828	61	8	6	1	21 000	34 200	51 800
Bennett County -----	669	523	2.90	5.7	287	230	56	1	-	-	-	15 000-	29 500	44 600
Bon Homme County -----	2 006	1 893	2.49	6.2	1 236	1 077	152	6	1	-	-	15 000-	25 100	39 100
Brookings County -----	5 221	4 547	2.72	6.6	3 443	1 650	1 642	128	18	5	-	35 200	51 200	67 300
Brown County -----	8 724	7 656	2.72	6.5	6 244	3 472	2 437	241	63	24	7	31 800	46 600	64 500
Brule County -----	1 448	1 186	2.62	6.3	829	536	269	22	-	2	-	23 800	41 300	58 000
Buffalo County -----	189	160	3.43	5.7	62	61	1	-	-	-	-	15 000-	15 000-	24 700
Butte County -----	2 061	1 592	2.66	5.9	1 155	823	316	10	2	2	2	25 800	38 700	52 900
Campbell County -----	633	565	2.51	6.1	331	316	15	-	-	-	-	15 000-	16 400	28 700
Charles Mix County -----	2 196	1 989	2.70	6.2	1 314	1 038	259	14	1	1	1	15 000-	27 200	45 000
Clark County -----	1 332	1 188	2.58	6.4	675	599	73	2	-	1	-	15 000-	18 700	34 100
Clay County -----	2 346	2 053	2.66	6.8	1 574	849	648	59	15	2	1	32 700	47 800	66 500
Codington County -----	5 909	5 185	2.77	6.4	4 338	2 130	1 848	279	44	32	5	35 100	50 600	70 700
Corson County -----	772	607	2.87	5.6	313	278	33	2	-	-	-	15 000-	18 100	33 300
Custer County -----	1 692	1 213	2.56	5.7	813	458	308	41	3	2	1	30 900	45 200	67 100
Davison County -----	4 202	3 806	2.73	6.3	3 168	2 204	833	94	21	13	3	25 700	38 400	54 800
Day County -----	2 016	1 862	2.58	6.3	1 192	1 009	172	11	-	-	-	15 000-	22 500	40 200
Deuel County -----	1 387	1 307	2.60	6.3	741	648	86	7	-	-	-	15 000-	23 100	36 700
Dewey County -----	846	583	3.05	5.3	369	299	63	5	-	1	1	15 000-	23 700	43 400
Douglas County -----	1 063	995	2.67	6.3	595	542	51	2	-	-	-	15 000-	19 600	32 600
Edmunds County -----	1 325	1 189	2.56	6.3	808	659	137	9	2	1	-	15 000-	22 700	41 100
Fall River County -----	1 878	1 504	2.47	5.8	1 133	856	256	15	3	1	2	18 600	34 100	49 500
Faulk County -----	847	720	2.61	6.4	414	380	33	1	-	-	-	15 000-	17 900	31 800
Grant County -----	2 309	2 066	2.76	6.4	1 413	987	402	19	5	-	-	20 800	36 600	54 300
Gregory County -----	1 562	1 374	2.53	6.1	862	723	135	1	2	1	-	15 000-	26 300	42 500
Hookan County -----	678	526	2.88	6.1	306	238	67	1	-	-	-	18 500	33 800	48 300
Hamlin County -----	1 442	1 338	2.59	6.3	879	779	94	4	1	-	1	15 000-	22 800	36 300
Hand County -----	1 156	1 050	2.55	6.4	562	417	132	12	1	-	-	16 900	32 600	50 900
Hanson County -----	802	750	2.67	6.4	427	393	31	2	1	-	-	15 000-	19 900	33 500
Harding County -----	434	316	2.82	6.0	148	109	34	2	2	1	-	15 600	33 300	51 400
Hughes County -----	3 653	2 962	2.79	6.6	2 628	840	1 593	159	30	6	-	46 100	58 700	73 200
Hutchinson County -----	2 549	2 437	2.47	6.2	1 644	1 397	234	11	1	1	-	15 000-	25 000	40 500
Hyde County -----	491	445	2.40	6.2	248	219	28	1	-	-	-	15 000-	21 900	37 500
Jackson County -----	575	441	2.87	5.6	228	200	28	-	-	-	-	15 000-	22 100	35 900
Jerauld County -----	703	654	2.49	6.2	415	371	42	1	1	-	-	15 000-	18 200	33 800
Jones County -----	399	316	2.61	6.0	201	170	31	-	-	-	-	15 000-	23 400	41 600
Kingsbury County -----	1 739	1 585	2.50	6.5	1 003	874	127	2	-	-	-	15 000-	22 800	38 500
Lake County -----	2 722	2 513	2.61	6.2	1 872	1 296	536	30	7	2	1	22 300	37 600	54 700
Lawrence County -----	5 086	3 995	2.73	6.1	3 402	1 578	1 580	182	42	14	6	35 800	52 300	70 600
Lincoln County -----	4 331	4 090	2.88	6.6	2 964	1 519	1 198	138	45	44	20	31 000	49 100	68 000
Lyman County -----	930	745	2.76	6.0	501	404	94	3	-	-	-	15 500	30 200	45 600
McCook County -----	1 651	1 554	2.66	6.5	960	849	107	4	-	-	-	15 000-	22 500	37 400
McPherson County -----	1 083	1 010	2.39	6.3	676	629	44	2	-	1	-	15 000-	15 000-	29 100
Marshall County -----	1 400	1 231	2.58	6.2	762	670	90	2	-	-	-	15 000-	22 900	38 600
Meade County -----	4 730	3 567	2.86	6.1	2 669	1 304	1 260	90	11	4	-	40 400	50 600	67 200
Mellette County -----	449	348	2.79	5.4	194	184	9	1	-	-	-	15 000-	15 000-	28 200
Miner County -----	954	892	2.48	6.5	504	458	46	-	-	-	-	15 000-	19 600	34 400
Minnehaha County -----	29 690	26 642	2.80	6.5	23 925	7 930	13 543	1 690	436	241	85	45 100	58 400	76 500
Moody County -----	1 707	1 575	2.76	6.6	941	721	204	12	3	1	-	18 900	33 100	48 700
Pennington County -----	18 757	14 823	2.72	6.2	13 368	5 152	6 926	951	213	99	27	43 000	56 600	74 300
Perkins County -----	1 210	959	2.50	5.8	517	449	61	7	-	-	-	15 000-	25 700	40 700
Potter County -----	941	834	2.60	6.5	583	477	102	3	-	1	-	16 900	29 300	43 700
Roberts County -----	2 406	2 173	2.69	6.2	1 298	1 056	221	13	5	1	2	15 000-	24 100	42 700
Sanborn County -----	818	759	2.65	6.4	353	340	13	-	-	-	-	15 000-	15 000-	24 400
Shannon County -----	991	644	4.06	4.0	332	296	29	-	-	-	-	15 000-	15 000-	31 500
Spink County -----	2 142	1 842	2.59	6.3	1 211	1 098	94	6	2	-	1	15 000-	20 300	34 300
Stanley County -----	678	467	2.78	6.1	359	193	147	13	3	2	1	34 800	48 300	61 900
Sully County -----	451	370	2.61	6.3	227	188	38	-	1	-	-	17 700	28 400	43 300
Todd County -----	1 025	842	3.55	5.0	563	462	100	1	-	-	-	15 000-	15 000-	40 200
Tripp County -----	1 895	1 566	2.67	6.0	996	690	271	33	1	1	-	18 800	35 600	55 800
Turner County -----	2 537	2 403	2.53	6.3	1 593	1 414	167	10	1	-	-	15 000-	22 800	37 300
Union County -----	2 806	2 497	2.70	6.2	1 835	1 302	472	43	11	7	-	25 400	37 600	53 900
Wolworth County -----	1 750	1 535	2.51	6.2	1 220	1 002	201	16	1	-	-	15 500	27 600	43 600
Yankton County -----	4 690	4 104	2.74	6.3	3 304	1 748	1 374	140	27	13	2	34 600	48 500	65 800
Ziebach County -----	367	277	3.19	5.1	129	115	10	4	-	-	-	15 000-	15 000-	30 600
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city -----	5 663	5 113	2.68	6.5	4 800	2 591	1 956	194	41	14	4	34 000	47 900	64 900
Brookings city -----	2 749	2 360	2.69	6.7	2 224	833	1 270	102	16	3	-	42 600	56 200	71 100
Huron city -----	3 222	2 929	2.48	6.1	2 763	1 992	703	56	7	4	1	23 100	35 300	52 700
Mitchell city -----	3 193	2 875	2.67	6.2	2 688	1 893	687	78	17	11	2	26 500	38 400	54 000
Pierre city -----	3 068	2 491	2.81	6.7	2 343	673	1 488	148	29	5	-	48 000	59 500	73 600
Rapid City city -----	12 114	10 328	2.66	6.3	9 732	3 716	5 099	649	166	79	23	43 200	56 800	73 700
Sioux Falls city -----	23 416	20 906	2.75	6.5	19 876	6 222	11 371	1 497	423	263	100	46 300	59 100	78 800
Vermillion city -----	1 505	1 262	2.68	6.8	1 181	562	558	48	10	2	1	39 800	51 600	69 400
Watertown city -----	4 492	3 938	2.69	6.3	3 723	1 802	1 606	240	41	30	4	36 400	51 100	71 000
Yankton city -----	3 036	2 727	2.68	6.3	2 580	1 297	1 138	110	22	12	1	37 500	49 900	66 600

Table 10. Occupancy and Financial Characteristics for Renter-Occupied Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All renter-occupied housing units				Specified renter-occupied housing units paying cash rent										With meals included in rent
	Total	1 unit, de- tached or attached	Persons per unit	Mean number of rooms	Total	Contract rent									
						Less than \$250	\$250 to \$499	\$500 to \$749	\$750 to \$999	\$1,000 or more	Lower quartile (dollars)	Medion (dollars)	Upper quartile (dollars)		
The State -----	87 873	37 449	2.34	4.4	72 810	38 086	31 425	2 955	270	74	155	242	339	516	
One Representative at Large -----	87 873	37 449	2.34	4.4	72 810	38 086	31 425	2 955	270	74	155	242	339	516	
COUNTY															
Aurora County -----	267	201	2.40	5.5	142	135	7	—	—	—	100—	128	179	—	
Beadle County -----	2 510	1 174	2.16	4.4	2 130	1 458	615	34	15	8	148	198	272	42	
Bennett County -----	361	237	3.38	4.7	236	210	26	—	—	—	100—	164	211	—	
Bon Homme County -----	641	416	2.29	5.1	409	385	24	—	—	—	104	141	186	4	
Brookings County -----	3 689	989	2.14	4.2	3 278	1 591	1 574	104	8	1	170	254	326	17	
Brown County -----	5 143	1 512	2.01	4.2	4 640	2 442	2 111	81	4	2	175	243	310	17	
Brule County -----	548	230	2.47	4.7	382	284	96	2	—	—	123	179	252	—	
Buffalo County -----	257	236	4.21	5.1	178	157	21	—	—	—	100—	100—	184	—	
Butte County -----	972	534	2.36	4.6	728	480	237	10	—	1	136	195	280	3	
Campbell County -----	134	102	2.64	5.5	63	60	3	—	—	—	100—	135	186	—	
Charles Mix County -----	1 036	693	2.84	5.0	714	664	50	—	—	—	100—	127	186	9	
Clark County -----	368	245	2.49	5.3	211	196	15	—	—	—	100—	131	186	1	
Cloy County -----	2 087	679	2.12	4.3	1 830	998	800	30	1	1	175	240	311	6	
Codington County -----	2 830	896	2.08	4.2	2 582	1 498	1 010	54	16	4	160	228	302	34	
Corson County -----	531	400	3.73	4.9	403	361	40	2	—	—	100—	106	180	1	
Custer County -----	660	382	2.43	4.6	487	299	174	13	—	1	156	220	294	—	
Davison County -----	2 746	979	1.99	4.1	2 511	1 571	893	45	2	—	156	215	285	18	
Doy County -----	716	431	2.29	4.9	512	433	79	—	—	—	102	156	213	—	
Deuel County -----	380	215	2.24	5.1	235	178	57	—	—	—	111	171	247	1	
Dewey County -----	875	601	3.36	4.3	749	674	73	1	—	1	100—	100—	175	1	
Douglas County -----	289	187	2.76	5.4	148	140	8	—	—	—	100—	133	174	3	
Edmunds County -----	344	203	2.40	5.0	197	180	16	1	—	—	106	140	185	—	
Fall River County -----	986	441	2.10	4.3	841	565	261	15	—	—	143	205	275	2	
Faulk County -----	210	127	2.31	5.1	115	104	11	—	—	—	104	140	206	—	
Grant County -----	845	408	2.15	4.7	633	440	183	10	—	—	128	186	273	—	
Gregory County -----	577	374	2.33	4.9	366	337	29	—	—	—	101	136	187	—	
Hookon County -----	248	166	2.55	5.1	147	124	22	1	—	—	115	168	229	—	
Homlin County -----	412	272	2.62	5.4	249	237	11	1	—	—	100—	131	174	2	
Hond County -----	469	303	2.54	5.1	243	215	28	—	—	—	111	153	206	—	
Hanson County -----	270	157	3.16	5.8	106	93	12	1	—	—	103	152	202	—	
Harding County -----	158	109	2.58	5.2	64	59	5	—	—	—	106	150	192	—	
Hughes County -----	2 127	491	2.07	4.0	2 007	858	1 043	73	32	1	197	272	348	47	
Hutchinson County -----	672	451	2.47	5.2	373	350	23	—	—	—	102	141	190	—	
Hyde County -----	189	135	2.49	5.3	115	111	3	1	—	—	102	140	184	—	
Jackson County -----	328	250	3.47	4.9	202	185	17	—	—	—	100—	135	188	—	
Jerauld County -----	263	168	2.41	5.2	137	123	13	1	—	—	101	140	196	—	
Jones County -----	120	61	2.37	4.7	63	54	9	—	—	—	108	170	224	—	
Kingsbury County -----	618	360	2.27	5.0	408	363	44	1	—	—	105	146	199	1	
Loke County -----	1 308	621	2.26	4.7	1 056	812	238	6	—	—	137	186	245	2	
Lawrence County -----	2 840	879	2.04	4.0	2 612	1 304	1 248	56	3	1	175	250	317	16	
Lincoln County -----	1 130	646	2.35	5.0	825	557	250	14	3	1	149	207	275	1	
Lymon County -----	338	268	3.16	4.9	234	213	20	1	—	—	100—	135	189	—	
McCook County -----	494	304	2.26	5.3	312	271	40	1	—	—	109	155	214	—	
McPherson County -----	249	142	2.31	5.1	148	141	6	1	—	—	100—	127	173	—	
Marshall County -----	519	310	2.25	4.9	342	307	34	—	1	—	103	143	194	—	
Meade County -----	2 354	1 594	2.96	5.2	1 274	656	548	64	5	1	172	246	339	4	
Mellette County -----	232	164	3.60	5.0	163	153	10	—	—	—	100—	128	189	1	
Miner County -----	322	221	2.55	5.3	166	164	2	—	—	—	100—	138	188	—	
Minnehoho County -----	17 991	4 544	2.02	4.1	17 131	4 342	11 441	1 234	85	29	248	331	403	83	
Moody County -----	691	431	2.48	5.1	484	400	78	6	—	—	111	165	221	8	
Pennington County -----	11 796	4 578	2.44	4.3	10 492	3 196	6 188	1 003	87	18	226	320	415	127	
Perkins County -----	376	233	2.22	4.9	217	197	19	1	—	—	107	142	188	—	
Potter County -----	308	185	2.20	5.1	232	200	24	8	—	—	113	157	220	6	
Roberts County -----	1 213	822	2.65	4.8	863	770	90	3	—	—	100—	132	190	4	
Sonborn County -----	241	175	2.55	5.5	109	106	3	—	—	—	100—	129	176	—	
Shannon County -----	1 214	949	4.76	4.1	873	830	42	1	—	—	100—	108	178	6	
Spink County -----	880	493	2.32	4.9	614	509	104	—	—	1	117	160	213	3	
Stanley County -----	243	125	2.34	4.7	180	98	80	2	—	—	177	240	289	—	
Sully County -----	170	113	2.41	5.5	94	83	10	1	—	—	129	174	220	—	
Todd County -----	1 185	846	3.90	4.7	1 018	908	105	5	—	—	100—	110	182	3	
Tripp County -----	678	383	2.59	4.7	468	397	69	2	—	—	119	175	228	7	
Turner County -----	795	545	2.44	5.4	481	430	42	2	7	—	106	145	202	10	
Union County -----	1 053	600	2.36	5.0	741	595	142	4	—	—	123	180	238	3	
Wolworth County -----	697	356	2.18	4.6	583	392	150	41	—	—	151	207	279	1	
Yankton County -----	2 417	903	2.05	4.3	2 058	1 248	789	17	1	3	160	224	290	22	
Ziebach County -----	263	204	3.97	4.5	206	195	10	1	—	—	100—	100—	155	—	
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION															
Aberdeen city -----	4 335	964	1.91	3.9	4 215	2 162	1 977	71	4	1	180	247	312	17	
Brookings city -----	2 936	497	2.01	3.9	2 842	1 243	1 491	100	7	1	186	266	332	17	
Huron city -----	2 036	825	1.98	4.1	1 943	1 298	591	31	15	8	152	203	276	42	
Mitchell city -----	2 488	767	1.90	3.9	2 393	1 471	877	43	2	—	158	218	286	18	
Pierre city -----	1 995	399	2.02	3.9	1 937	807	1 026	72	32	—	202	275	349	47	
Rapid City city -----	9 038	3 060	2.31	4.1	8 708	2 470	5 243	899	79	17	233	335	426	124	
Sioux Falls city -----	16 374	3 656	1.97	4.0	15 970	3 727	10 946	1 192	79	26	256	336	407	73	
Vermillion city -----	1 770	397	2.02	4.0	1 709	902	777	28	1	1	181	244	316	6	
Watertown city -----	2 551	689	2.00	4.0	2 450	1 386	994	52	14	4	166	233	307	32	
Yankton city -----	1 941	560	1.87	4.0	1 829	1 077	736	15	1	—	164	229	293	20	

Table 11. **Occupied Housing Units by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Race of householder					Householder of Hispanic origin (of any race)	Householder not of Hispanic origin				
		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Other race
The State	259 034	244 847	987	12 053	712	435	1 321	244 158	965	11 882	688	20
One Representative at Large	259 034	244 847	987	12 053	712	435	1 321	244 158	965	11 882	688	20
COUNTY												
Aurora County	1 146	1 145	—	—	1	—	—	1 145	—	—	1	—
Beadle County	7 341	7 267	27	31	9	7	19	7 256	26	31	9	—
Bennett County	1 030	699	2	324	1	4	7	697	2	322	1	1
Bon Homme County	2 647	2 630	1	14	1	1	6	2 624	1	14	1	1
Brookings County	8 910	8 747	17	43	100	3	18	8 737	15	41	98	1
Brown County	13 867	13 513	10	303	31	10	31	13 494	10	301	31	—
Brule County	1 996	1 936	2	54	1	3	10	1 930	2	54	—	—
Buffalo County	446	134	—	311	—	1	2	134	—	310	—	—
Butte County	3 033	2 952	7	31	3	40	55	2 939	7	29	3	—
Campbell County	767	766	—	1	—	—	—	766	—	1	—	—
Charles Mix County	3 232	2 739	1	491	1	—	2	2 738	1	490	1	—
Clark County	1 700	1 696	1	1	—	2	6	1 691	1	1	—	1
Clay County	4 489	4 248	19	107	52	7	30	4 232	18	102	51	—
Codington County	8 739	8 644	3	74	16	2	15	8 632	3	73	16	—
Corson County	1 303	832	1	469	—	1	6	830	—	466	—	—
Custer County	2 352	2 312	3	34	1	2	15	2 299	3	34	1	—
Davison County	6 948	6 851	6	69	16	6	17	6 842	6	68	15	—
Day County	2 732	2 622	1	108	1	—	1	2 621	1	108	1	—
Deuel County	1 767	1 762	1	2	2	—	2	1 760	1	2	2	—
Dewey County	1 721	743	5	972	1	—	6	742	5	967	1	—
Douglas County	1 352	1 348	—	3	1	—	2	1 347	—	2	1	—
Edmunds County	1 669	1 666	1	2	—	—	—	1 666	1	2	—	—
Fall River County	2 864	2 713	8	128	7	8	31	2 693	8	125	7	—
Faulk County	1 057	1 056	—	1	—	—	2	1 054	—	1	—	—
Grant County	3 154	3 144	—	8	2	—	3	3 141	—	8	2	—
Gregory County	2 139	2 068	—	68	—	3	7	2 064	—	67	—	1
Hookan County	926	915	1	7	2	1	2	914	1	7	2	—
Homlin County	1 854	1 850	1	1	—	2	4	1 848	1	1	—	—
Hond County	1 625	1 623	—	1	1	—	1	1 622	—	1	1	—
Hanson County	1 072	1 071	—	1	—	—	1	1 070	—	1	—	—
Harding County	592	588	1	3	—	—	—	588	1	3	—	—
Hughes County	5 780	5 479	3	280	8	10	29	5 469	3	272	7	—
Hutchinson County	3 221	3 215	—	2	—	4	6	3 214	—	1	—	—
Hyde County	680	658	1	20	1	—	3	655	1	20	1	—
Jackson County	903	636	3	263	1	—	—	636	3	263	1	—
Jerauld County	966	965	—	—	1	—	—	965	—	—	1	—
Jones County	519	516	—	3	—	—	1	515	—	3	—	—
Kingsbury County	2 357	2 351	—	4	1	1	1	2 351	—	4	1	—
Lake County	4 030	4 018	2	6	2	4	4	4 015	2	6	2	1
Lawrence County	7 926	7 771	12	107	15	21	87	7 707	12	104	15	1
Lincoln County	5 461	5 434	7	12	5	3	7	5 430	7	12	5	—
Lyman County	1 268	1 021	—	247	—	—	3	1 020	—	245	—	—
McCook County	2 145	2 137	—	7	1	—	—	2 137	—	7	1	—
McPherson County	1 332	1 332	—	—	—	—	—	1 332	—	—	—	—
Marshall County	1 919	1 846	—	73	—	—	1	1 845	—	73	—	—
Meade County	7 084	6 858	98	82	16	30	77	6 815	97	79	15	1
Mellette County	681	428	—	253	—	—	1	428	—	252	—	—
Miner County	1 276	1 274	—	2	—	—	—	1 274	—	2	—	—
Minnehaha County	47 681	46 805	247	406	168	55	192	46 686	244	396	160	3
Moody County	2 398	2 234	3	158	2	1	2	2 234	3	157	2	—
Pennington County	30 553	28 233	459	1 466	216	179	485	28 004	447	1 403	207	7
Perkins County	1 586	1 568	1	13	1	3	4	1 567	1	13	1	—
Potter County	1 249	1 240	—	9	—	—	—	1 240	—	9	—	—
Roberts County	3 619	3 014	—	601	1	3	8	3 012	—	598	1	—
Sanborn County	1 059	1 059	—	—	—	—	1	1 058	—	—	—	—
Shannon County	2 205	201	2	1 992	3	7	35	197	2	1 967	3	1
Spink County	3 022	3 010	1	10	—	1	4	3 008	1	9	—	—
Stanley County	921	880	—	41	—	—	1	879	—	41	—	—
Sully County	621	617	1	2	—	—	—	617	1	2	—	1
Todd County	2 210	545	3	1 656	1	5	24	542	3	1 640	1	—
Tripp County	2 573	2 432	—	140	—	1	2	2 431	—	140	—	—
Turner County	3 332	3 326	1	5	—	—	4	3 322	1	5	—	—
Union County	3 859	3 836	6	10	4	3	8	3 831	6	10	4	—
Wolworth County	2 447	2 331	1	112	3	—	6	2 328	—	110	3	—
Yankton County	7 107	6 989	17	88	11	2	21	6 971	16	88	11	—
Ziebach County	630	308	—	321	1	—	3	307	—	319	1	—
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION												
Aberdeen city	9 998	9 696	9	257	29	7	27	9 678	9	255	29	—
Brookings city	5 685	5 537	17	30	98	3	16	5 529	15	28	96	1
Huron city	5 258	5 189	25	28	9	7	18	5 179	24	28	9	—
Mitchell city	5 681	5 588	6	68	13	6	16	5 579	6	67	13	—
Pierre city	5 063	4 797	3	245	8	10	28	4 787	3	238	7	—
Rapid City city	21 152	19 360	263	1 236	158	135	364	19 189	256	1 183	154	6
Sioux Falls city	39 790	38 949	241	384	165	51	173	38 846	238	374	157	2
Vermillion city	3 275	3 096	19	102	51	7	30	3 080	18	97	50	—
Watertown city	7 043	6 951	3	71	16	2	15	6 939	3	70	16	—
Yankton city	4 977	4 885	12	71	8	1	18	4 869	11	71	8	—

Table 12. **Selected Housing and Household Characteristics and Land Area for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Households with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder				Land area		
			Owner occupied		Renter occupied		Family households		Nonfamily households				
			Mean value (dollars), specified owner		Mean contract rent (dollars), specified renter paying cash rent		Married- couple family		Female house- holder, no husband present				
	Total	Occupied	Total		Total		Total		Total	Householder living alone	Square kilo- meters	Square miles	
One Representative at Large-----	292 436	259 034	4 245	32 900	7 808	167	9 678	4 427	4 107	2 375	1 947	196 570.6	75 896.0
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND													
All areas-----	19 590	15 648	3 077	30 100	4 854	116	6 616	3 002	2 705	1 315	1 117	38 740.2	14 957.6
Cheyenne River Reservation, SD-----	2 923	2 351	434	33 700	859	118	1 040	511	420	253	219	11 047.1	4 265.3
Crow Creek Reservation, SD-----	489	434	112	20 900	240	116	311	131	123	41	33	1 092.2	421.7
Flandreau Reservation, SD-----	97	84	50	55 700	28	105	65	31	27	13	13	9.0	3.5
Lake Traverse (Sisseton) Reservation, ND-SD (pt.)-----	5 330	3 768	213	43 200	525	111	569	218	258	169	143	3 485.0	1 345.6
Lower Brule Reservation, SD-----	351	282	99	32 900	138	110	195	97	72	42	37	877.3	338.7
Northern Cheyenne Reservation and Trust Lands, MT-SD (pt.)-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	1.0
Pine Ridge Reservation and Trust Lands, NE- SD (pt.)-----	3 377	2 743	1 046	31 100	1 304	115	2 074	954	823	276	225	8 980.9	3 467.5
Rosebud Reservation and Trust Lands, SD-----	2 987	2 540	822	23 700	1 102	122	1 585	688	681	339	287	5 114.3	1 974.6
Standing Rock Reservation, ND-SD (pt.)-----	1 557	1 303	132	18 000	337	112	392	198	145	77	67	6 405.2	2 473.1
Turtle Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, ND-SD (pt.)-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	.8
Yankton Reservation, SD-----	2 479	2 143	169	35 700	321	100	385	174	156	105	93	1 724.3	665.8

Table 13. **General, Family, and Fertility Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	One Representative of Large
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE		
All persons	696 004	696 004
Urban	347 768	347 768
Inside urbanized area	163 965	163 965
Outside urbanized area	183 803	183 803
Rural	348 236	348 236
Farm	76 170	76 170
ANCESTRY		
All persons	696 004	696 004
Ancestry specified	651 793	651 793
Single ancestry	393 538	393 538
Multiple ancestry	258 255	258 255
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	44 211	44 211
Total ancestries reported	910 048	910 048
Arab	1 262	1 262
Austrian	1 397	1 397
Belgian	1 566	1 566
Canadian	513	513
Czech	19 990	19 990
Danish	23 456	23 456
Dutch	36 844	36 844
English	68 345	68 345
Finnish	3 468	3 468
French (except Basque)	24 499	24 499
French Canadian	3 353	3 353
German	355 305	355 305
Greek	905	905
Hungarian	1 361	1 361
Irish	87 725	87 725
Italian	6 156	6 156
Lithuanian	256	256
Norwegian	106 361	106 361
Polish	9 139	9 139
Portuguese	422	422
Romanian	226	226
Russian	7 322	7 322
Scotch-Irish	9 980	9 980
Scottish	8 472	8 472
Slavak	1 788	1 788
Subsaharan African	394	394
Swedish	33 421	33 421
Swiss	3 431	3 431
Ukrainian	391	391
United States or American	12 546	12 546
Welsh	4 034	4 034
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	105	105
Yugoslavian	404	404
Other ancestries	75 211	75 211
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP		
Persons under 18 years	198 945	198 945
Citizen	198 616	198 616
Native	198 468	198 468
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	148	148
Foreign born, nat a citizen	329	329
Persons 18 years and over	497 059	497 059
Citizen	494 376	494 376
Native	489 805	489 805
Foreign born, naturalized citizen	4 571	4 571
Foreign born, nat a citizen	2 683	2 683
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	182 205	182 205
With own children under 18 years	93 469	93 469
Number of own children under 18 years	187 712	187 712
Married-couple families	155 482	155 482
With own children under 18 years	76 699	76 699
Number of own children under 18 years	156 799	156 799
Female householder, no husband present	19 983	19 983
With own children under 18 years	13 342	13 342
Number of own children under 18 years	24 961	24 961
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	255 994	255 994
Never married	70 938	70 938
Now married, except separated	160 093	160 093
Separated	2 272	2 272
Widowed	6 806	6 806
Divorced	15 885	15 885
Females 15 years and over	271 215	271 215
Never married	55 063	55 063
Now married, except separated	157 762	157 762
Separated	2 913	2 913
Widowed	36 296	36 296
Divorced	19 181	19 181
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	291	291
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 662	1 662
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 319	2 319

Table 14. **Social Characteristics: 1990**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	One Representative of Large
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	696 004	696 004
Native	688 273	688 273
Born in State of residence	488 514	488 514
Born in a different State	196 037	196 037
Born abroad	3 722	3 722
Foreign born	7 731	7 731
Naturalized citizen	4 719	4 719
Not a citizen	3 012	3 012
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Persons 5 years and over	641 226	641 226
Speak a language other than English	41 994	41 994
Do not speak English "very well"	12 503	12 503
Linguistically isolated	5 420	5 420
Speak Spanish	5 033	5 033
Do not speak English "very well"	1 363	1 363
Linguistically isolated	270	270
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	2 054	2 054
Do not speak English "very well"	938	938
Linguistically isolated	424	424
Linguistically isolated households	3 046	3 046
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	185 246	185 246
Preprimary school	13 096	13 096
Public school	9 927	9 927
Elementary or high school	130 597	130 597
Public school	122 504	122 504
College	41 553	41 553
Public college	33 562	33 562
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	430 500	430 500
Less than 9th grade	57 707	57 707
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	41 013	41 013
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	144 990	144 990
Some college, no degree	80 944	80 944
Associate degree	31 955	31 955
Bachelor's degree	52 773	52 773
Graduate or professional degree	21 118	21 118
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.1	77.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.2	17.2
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	641 226	641 226
Same house	355 896	355 896
Different house in the United States	280 259	280 259
Same county	141 674	141 674
Different county	138 585	138 585
Same State	69 549	69 549
Different State	69 036	69 036
Northeast	2 416	2 416
Midwest	37 591	37 591
South	9 101	9 101
West	19 928	19 928
Puerto Rico	70	70
U.S. outlying area	221	221
Elsewhere	4 780	4 780
MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK AND TRAVEL TIME TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	324 122	324 122
Car, truck, or van	266 088	266 088
Drove alone	233 478	233 478
Carpooled	32 610	32 610
Public transportation	971	971
Walked	22 578	22 578
Other means	3 846	3 846
Worked at home	30 639	30 639
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.8	13.8
VETERAN STATUS AND PERIOD OF SERVICE		
Civilian veterans 16 years and over	76 923	76 923
May 1975 or later service only	8 855	8 855
September 1980 or later service only	5 378	5 378
Served 2 or more years	4 522	4 522
Vietnam era, no Korean conflict	20 413	20 413
Vietnam era and Korean conflict	1 186	1 186
February 1955 to July 1964 only	8 194	8 194
Korean conflict, no World War II	12 978	12 978
Korean conflict and World War II	1 485	1 485
World War II, no Korean conflict	23 044	23 044
World War I	346	346
Other service	422	422
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	403 825	403 825
With a mobility or self-care limitation	11 816	11 816
With a mobility limitation	6 267	6 267
In labor force	2 051	2 051
With a self-care limitation	8 439	8 439
With a work disability	31 550	31 550
In labor force	16 096	16 096
Prevented from working	13 051	13 051
No work disability	372 275	372 275
In labor force	303 684	303 684
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	94 348	94 348
With a mobility or self-care limitation	12 544	12 544
With a mobility limitation	9 930	9 930
With a self-care limitation	6 551	6 551

Table 15. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	One Representative at Large
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over -----	517 032	517 032
In labor force -----	342 112	342 112
Civilian labor force -----	335 874	335 874
Employed -----	321 891	321 891
Unemployed -----	13 983	13 983
Females 16 years and over -----	266 207	266 207
In labor force -----	155 697	155 697
Civilian labor force -----	154 934	154 934
Employed -----	148 758	148 758
Unemployed -----	6 176	6 176
With own children under 6 years -----	44 811	44 811
In labor force -----	31 934	31 934
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	46 408	46 408
In labor force -----	37 984	37 984
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents -----	53 068	53 068
Both parents in labor force -----	35 745	35 745
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent -----	11 901	11 901
Parent in labor force -----	7 583	7 583
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with two parents -----	104 019	104 019
Both parents in labor force -----	77 660	77 660
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies living with one parent -----	23 206	23 206
Parent in labor force -----	18 737	18 737
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	40 268	40 268
Not enrolled in school -----	7 411	7 411
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	2 595	2 595
Not high school graduate -----	3 107	3 107
Employed -----	1 465	1 465
Unemployed -----	406	406
Not in labor force -----	1 229	1 229
CLASS OF WORKER		
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	321 891	321 891
Private wage and salary workers -----	213 601	213 601
Local government workers -----	23 502	23 502
State government workers -----	17 940	17 940
Federal government workers -----	15 171	15 171
Self-employed workers -----	47 989	47 989
Unpaid family workers -----	3 688	3 688
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	321 891	321 891
Managerial and professional specialty occupations -----	70 136	70 136
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	29 582	29 582
Professional specialty occupations -----	40 554	40 554
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations -----	90 240	90 240
Technicians and related support occupations -----	8 742	8 742
Sales occupations -----	35 480	35 480
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	46 018	46 018
Service occupations -----	49 603	49 603
Private household occupations -----	1 244	1 244
Protective service occupations -----	3 500	3 500
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	44 859	44 859
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	36 466	36 466
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	33 525	33 525
Operators, fabricators, and laborers -----	41 921	41 921
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	16 537	16 537
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	13 252	13 252
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	12 132	12 132
INDUSTRY		
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	321 891	321 891
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and mining -----	42 134	42 134
Construction -----	17 863	17 863
Manufacturing -----	34 114	34 114
Nondurable goods -----	14 290	14 290
Durable goods -----	19 824	19 824
Transportation -----	11 795	11 795
Communications and other public utilities -----	6 654	6 654
Wholesale trade -----	12 911	12 911
Retail trade -----	56 935	56 935
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	18 817	18 817
Business and repair services -----	10 255	10 255
Personal, entertainment, and recreation services -----	13 339	13 339
Professional and related services -----	80 971	80 971
Health services -----	31 037	31 037
Educational services -----	30 633	30 633
Other professional and related services -----	19 301	19 301
Public administration -----	16 103	16 103
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	383 624	383 624
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	288 773	288 773
50 to 52 weeks -----	206 179	206 179
40 to 49 weeks -----	26 996	26 996
27 to 39 weeks -----	19 951	19 951
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	49 491	49 491
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989		
No workers -----	19 087	19 087
Mean family income (dollars) -----	17 157	17 157
1 worker -----	46 948	46 948
Mean family income (dollars) -----	26 773	26 773
2 or more workers -----	116 170	116 170
Mean family income (dollars) -----	37 835	37 835

Table 16. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	One Representative at Large
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	260 059	260 059
Less than \$5,000	19 789	19 789
\$5,000 to \$9,999	31 561	31 561
\$10,000 to \$14,999	32 008	32 008
\$15,000 to \$24,999	59 578	59 578
\$25,000 to \$34,999	46 711	46 711
\$35,000 to \$49,999	40 197	40 197
\$50,000 to \$74,999	21 209	21 209
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4 687	4 687
\$100,000 or more	4 319	4 319
Median (dollars)	22 503	22 503
Mean (dollars)	28 068	28 068
Families	182 205	182 205
Less than \$5,000	8 260	8 260
\$5,000 to \$9,999	12 581	12 581
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17 934	17 934
\$15,000 to \$24,999	41 372	41 372
\$25,000 to \$34,999	38 286	38 286
\$35,000 to \$49,999	36 112	36 112
\$50,000 to \$74,999	19 452	19 452
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4 295	4 295
\$100,000 or more	3 913	3 913
Median (dollars)	27 602	27 602
Mean (dollars)	32 818	32 818
Nonfamily households	77 854	77 854
Median (dollars)	12 287	12 287
Mean (dollars)	16 338	16 338
Per capita income (dollars)	10 661	10 661
Per capita income, noninstitutionalized persons (dollars) ..	10 768	10 768
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	260 059	260 059
With earnings	212 682	212 682
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 410	27 410
With Social Security income	78 039	78 039
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 031	7 031
With public assistance income	17 510	17 510
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 261	3 261
With retirement income	29 925	29 925
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 369	7 369
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	32 818	32 818
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 501	32 501
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 153	33 153
Married-couple families (dollars)	35 330	35 330
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 518	36 518
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 173	34 173
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 213	16 213
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 754	12 754
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 163	23 163
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	182 205	182 205
With related children under 18 years	96 507	96 507
With related children under 5 years	42 083	42 083
Married-couple families	155 482	155 482
With related children under 18 years	78 169	78 169
With related children under 5 years	34 994	34 994
Female householder, no husband present	19 983	19 983
With related children under 18 years	14 609	14 609
With related children under 5 years	5 716	5 716
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	97 508	97 508
Nonfamily householder	77 854	77 854
Persons 65 years and over	33 390	33 390
Persons for whom poverty status is determined ..	670 383	670 383
Persons under 18 years	195 966	195 966
Persons under 5 years	54 024	54 024
Related children under 18 years	195 221	195 221
Related children 5 to 17 years	141 197	141 197
Persons 65 years and over	94 348	94 348
Persons 75 years and over	40 541	40 541
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	21 127	21 127
Percent below poverty level	11.6	11.6
With related children under 18 years	15 937	15 937
With related children under 5 years	8 711	8 711
Married-couple families	11 893	11 893
With related children under 18 years	7 637	7 637
With related children under 5 years	4 302	4 302
Female householder, no husband present	7 739	7 739
With related children under 18 years	7 136	7 136
With related children under 5 years	3 785	3 785
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	28 303	28 303
Nonfamily householder	19 103	19 103
Persons 65 years and over	10 007	10 007
Persons for whom poverty status is determined ..	106 305	106 305
Percent below poverty level	15.9	15.9
Persons under 18 years	39 896	39 896
Persons under 5 years	12 766	12 766
Related children under 18 years	39 240	39 240
Related children 5 to 17 years	26 474	26 474
Persons 65 years and over	14 601	14 601
Persons 75 years and over	8 622	8 622
Ratio Of Income In 1989 To Poverty Level		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	46 522	46 522
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	145 665	145 665
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	274 285	274 285

Table 17. Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	South Dakota					One Representative at Large				
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
SEX AND AGE										
All persons	637 181	3 133	50 369	3 327	5 428	637 181	3 133	50 369	3 327	5 428
Male	313 105	1 906	24 793	1 467	2 783	313 105	1 906	24 793	1 467	2 783
Female	324 076	1 227	25 576	1 860	2 645	324 076	1 227	25 576	1 860	2 645
Under 5 years	46 222	449	7 477	338	806	46 222	449	7 477	338	806
5 to 9 years	51 562	321	6 793	246	684	51 562	321	6 793	246	684
10 to 14 years	47 930	304	6 124	347	624	47 930	304	6 124	347	624
15 to 19 years	44 403	328	5 056	428	564	44 403	328	5 056	428	564
20 to 24 years	41 489	306	3 786	471	502	41 489	306	3 786	471	502
25 to 34 years	100 639	761	7 561	716	847	100 639	761	7 561	716	847
35 to 44 years	89 562	346	5 499	440	711	89 562	346	5 499	440	711
45 to 54 years	58 274	155	3 330	204	254	58 274	155	3 330	204	254
55 to 64 years	57 246	86	2 257	105	168	57 246	86	2 257	105	168
65 to 74 years	53 290	30	1 554	25	171	53 290	30	1 554	25	171
75 to 84 years	33 355	34	762	7	69	33 355	34	762	7	69
85 years and over	13 209	13	170	-	28	13 209	13	170	-	28
3 and 4 years	19 424	180	2 997	107	344	19 424	180	2 997	107	344
16 years and over	482 532	1 986	28 956	2 285	3 227	482 532	1 986	28 956	2 285	3 227
18 years and over	465 021	1 886	26 798	2 171	2 983	465 021	1 886	26 798	2 171	2 983
21 years and over	438 354	1 699	24 213	1 890	2 668	438 354	1 699	24 213	1 890	2 668
60 years and over	129 488	131	3 578	55	369	129 488	131	3 578	55	369
62 years and over	117 849	115	3 167	47	317	117 849	115	3 167	47	317
Median age	33.7	22.8	19.7	23.5	20.4	33.7	22.8	19.7	23.5	20.4
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	171 023	546	9 667	542	1 004	171 023	546	9 667	542	1 004
With own children under 18 years	85 690	418	6 714	337	709	85 690	418	6 714	337	709
Married-couple families	149 716	472	4 520	429	765	149 716	472	4 520	429	765
With own children under 18 years	72 592	361	3 216	269	554	72 592	361	3 216	269	554
Female householder, no husband present	15 748	45	4 030	113	172	15 748	45	4 030	113	172
With own children under 18 years	10 429	39	2 769	68	121	10 429	39	2 769	68	121
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	163 289	1 259	18 486	1 447	2 140	163 289	1 259	18 486	1 447	2 140
Preprimary	11 371	131	1 488	55	160	11 371	131	1 488	55	160
Elementary or high school	113 911	705	14 737	753	1 500	113 911	705	14 737	753	1 500
College	38 007	423	2 261	639	480	38 007	423	2 261	639	480
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	405 575	1 425	21 133	1 497	2 248	405 575	1 425	21 133	1 497	2 248
Less than 9th grade	54 279	101	2 935	227	323	54 279	101	2 935	227	323
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	35 560	152	4 982	157	323	35 560	152	4 982	157	323
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	137 987	322	6 107	379	571	137 987	322	6 107	379	571
Some college, no degree	76 055	358	4 213	130	491	76 055	358	4 213	130	491
Associate degree	30 196	149	1 450	108	239	30 196	149	1 450	108	239
Bachelor's degree	51 246	241	944	273	139	51 246	241	944	273	139
Graduate or professional degree	20 252	102	502	223	162	20 252	102	502	223	162
Percent high school graduate or higher	77.8	82.2	62.5	74.3	71.3	77.8	82.2	62.5	74.3	71.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.6	24.1	6.8	33.1	13.4	17.6	24.1	6.8	33.1	13.4
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	482 532	1 986	28 956	2 285	3 227	482 532	1 986	28 956	2 285	3 227
In labor force	322 604	1 480	15 646	1 521	2 150	322 604	1 480	15 646	1 521	2 150
Civilian labor force	317 127	1 023	15 612	1 395	1 937	317 127	1 023	15 612	1 395	1 937
Employed	307 202	899	11 847	1 304	1 743	307 202	899	11 847	1 304	1 743
Unemployed	9 925	124	3 765	91	194	9 925	124	3 765	91	194
Not in labor force	159 928	506	13 310	764	1 077	159 928	506	13 310	764	1 077
Females 16 years and over	248 609	644	15 093	1 357	1 516	248 609	644	15 093	1 357	1 516
In labor force	146 625	428	7 490	867	902	146 625	428	7 490	867	902
Civilian labor force	145 972	348	7 482	850	886	145 972	348	7 482	850	886
Employed	141 441	298	5 975	770	822	141 441	298	5 975	770	822
Unemployed	4 531	50	1 507	80	64	4 531	50	1 507	80	64
Not in labor force	101 984	216	7 603	490	614	101 984	216	7 603	490	614
Persons 16 to 19 years	35 468	255	4 037	317	477	35 468	255	4 037	317	477
Not enrolled in school	5 991	57	1 281	43	102	5 991	57	1 281	43	102
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 645	15	914	14	39	1 645	15	914	14	39
Not high school graduate	2 163	17	915	3	62	2 163	17	915	3	62
Employed	1 224	6	223	3	32	1 224	6	223	3	32
Unemployed	271	-	135	-	-	271	-	135	-	-
Not in labor force	661	11	557	-	30	661	11	557	-	30
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
Households	245 605	910	12 260	727	1 401	245 605	910	12 260	727	1 401
Less than \$5,000	16 537	64	2 961	125	185	16 537	64	2 961	125	185
\$5,000 to \$9,999	28 635	67	2 722	66	218	28 635	67	2 722	66	218
\$10,000 to \$14,999	29 786	122	1 915	82	239	29 786	122	1 915	82	239
\$15,000 to \$24,999	56 655	282	2 330	164	318	56 655	282	2 330	164	318
\$25,000 to \$34,999	45 224	171	1 158	98	204	45 224	171	1 158	98	204
\$35,000 to \$49,999	39 204	107	750	81	138	39 204	107	750	81	138
\$50,000 to \$74,999	20 725	91	326	60	48	20 725	91	326	60	48
\$75,000 to \$99,999	4 573	6	58	43	24	4 573	6	58	43	24
\$100,000 or more	4 266	-	40	8	27	4 266	-	40	8	27
Mean income (dollars)	28 727	25 336	15 578	26 188	24 819	28 727	25 336	15 578	26 188	24 819
Per capita income (dollars)	11 230	8 124	4 040	7 040	6 908	11 230	8 124	4 040	7 040	6 908

Table 17. **Selected Characteristics of Persons by Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	South Dakota					One Representative at Large					
	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race				Hispanic origin (of any race)	
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		
INCOME AND POVERTY STATUS IN 1989—Con.											
All Income Levels In 1989											
Families -----	171 023	546	9 667	542	1 004	171 023	546	9 667	542	1 004	
With related children under 18 years-----	87 375	437	8 019	366	732	87 375	437	8 019	366	732	
With related children under 5 years-----	37 189	196	4 362	188	416	37 189	196	4 362	188	416	
Married-couple families -----	149 716	472	4 520	429	765	149 716	472	4 520	429	765	
With related children under 18 years-----	73 668	380	3 591	269	567	73 668	380	3 591	269	567	
With related children under 5 years-----	32 635	175	1 907	139	365	32 635	175	1 907	139	365	
Female householder, no husband present -----	15 748	45	4 030	113	172	15 748	45	4 030	113	172	
With related children under 18 years-----	10 904	39	3 532	97	131	10 904	39	3 532	97	131	
With related children under 5 years-----	3 726	21	1 920	49	38	3 726	21	1 920	49	38	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	614 673	2 781	48 014	3 064	5 117	614 673	2 781	48 014	3 064	5 117	
Persons under 18 years -----	170 448	1 223	22 365	1 144	2 389	170 448	1 223	22 365	1 144	2 389	
Persons under 5 years -----	45 891	442	7 061	338	803	45 891	442	7 061	338	803	
Persons 65 years and aver -----	91 904	49	2 296	32	238	91 904	49	2 296	32	238	
Persons 75 years and aver -----	39 610	25	853	7	92	39 610	25	853	7	92	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level											
Families -----	15 640	56	5 173	128	243	15 640	56	5 173	128	243	
With related children under 18 years-----	11 129	54	4 567	81	207	11 129	54	4 567	81	207	
With related children under 5 years-----	5 792	19	2 788	62	107	5 792	19	2 788	62	107	
Married-couple families -----	9 993	22	1 736	61	126	9 993	22	1 736	61	126	
With related children under 18 years-----	6 060	22	1 452	30	126	6 060	22	1 452	30	126	
With related children under 5 years-----	3 325	5	906	26	65	3 325	5	906	26	65	
Female householder, no husband present -----	4 876	34	2 729	67	89	4 876	34	2 729	67	89	
With related children under 18 years-----	4 513	32	2 517	51	69	4 513	32	2 517	51	69	
With related children under 5 years-----	2 251	14	1 484	36	30	2 251	14	1 484	36	30	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined-----	77 279	546	27 433	564	1 276	77 279	546	27 433	564	1 276	
Persons under 18 years -----	25 008	327	14 160	195	663	25 008	327	14 160	195	663	
Persons under 5 years -----	7 512	130	4 951	87	278	7 512	130	4 951	87	278	
Persons 65 years and over -----	13 414	15	1 146	10	37	13 414	15	1 146	10	37	
Persons 75 years and aver -----	8 155	11	452	4	19	8 155	11	452	4	19	

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons			Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households		
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Native	Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Persons 5 to 17 years		Percent with own children under 18 years	Married-couple family	
						Persons 18 years and over			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years
						Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			
The State	696 004	1.1	71.0	641 226	44.5	5 849	33.0	182 205	155 482	49.3
One Representative at Large	696 004	1.1	71.0	641 226	44.5	5 849	33.0	182 205	155 482	49.3
COUNTY										
Aurora County	3 135	.8	87.4	2 952	25.6	53	25.5	825	774	43.3
Beauregard County	18 253	.8	79.0	16 946	40.0	184	18.5	4 983	4 416	46.2
Benjamin County	3 206	.8	84.0	2 901	34.5	27	19.8	1 788	1 631	54.2
Boone County	7 089	1.0	84.0	6 624	37.5	13	46.5	1 879	1 675	42.4
Brookings County	25 207	1.9	85.8	23 697	54.8	193	39.7	9 713	8 961	49.5
Brown County	35 580	1.9	85.8	33 120	45.8	223	31.9	9 375	7 958	47.9
Bryant County	5 485	.3	83.5	5 079	35.4	139	20.0	1 388	1 230	49.2
Butte County	7 759	1.0	83.5	7 598	43.5	14	16.7	3 383	2 319	57.1
Butte County	7 914	1.0	83.5	7 725	51.1	24	12.6	2 185	1 856	48.5
Campbell County	1 965	.4	74.0	1 826	20.2	3	33.9	561	511	42.1
Charles Mix County	9 131	.4	87.6	8 332	33.0	152	35.6	2 318	1 934	49.2
Clark County	4 403	.6	84.3	4 114	27.2	176	17.6	2 242	1 779	42.5
Clay County	13 186	1.4	83.0	12 351	62.9	47	27.9	5 999	5 218	47.1
Codington County	22 698	.7	79.2	21 015	46.5	148	38.4	3 383	2 844	51.5
Cottonwood County	4 195	.4	85.3	3 743	40.8	54	35.2	1 007	753	53.3
Custer County	6 179	.5	89.7	5 807	50.5	20	75.0	1 726	1 482	44.1
Dakota County	17 503	.8	80.0	16 184	43.4	113	5.3	4 474	3 822	49.5
Dawson County	6 878	.4	86.8	6 482	31.7	67	32.8	1 930	1 754	43.0
Day County	5 522	.2	84.5	4 206	28.0	12	8.3	1 320	1 211	46.2
Dewey County	5 523	.3	85.3	4 843	49.2	42	35.7	1 341	860	58.4
Douglas County	3 746	.5	88.8	3 431	21.8	44	25.0	1 007	944	49.2
Edmunds County	4 356	1.0	85.4	4 060	27.1	90	95.6	1 248	1 140	43.5
Ellis County	7 353	.8	82.7	7 005	47.5	23	100.0	1 710	1 624	37.5
Fall River County	2 744	2.7	84.8	2 549	25.6	69	14.5	2 296	2 077	40.2
Faulk County	8 372	3	85.6	7 784	30.3	8	5.6	1 467	1 311	61.1
Gregory County	5 359	.5	83.1	4 963	26.0	54	57.5	1 672	1 227	47.1
Haskell County	2 624	.4	83.1	2 427	19.3	6	60.9	1 349	1 118	44.5
Haskell County	4 974	.9	81.1	4 631	33.8	40	94.6	1 213	783	43.6
Haskell County	4 272	1.8	82.7	3 981	39.0	87	55.0	870	409	54.8
Hanson County	2 994	.3	82.9	2 755	29.7	37	52.2	440	3 272	54.6
Harding County	1 669	.7	56.3	1 522	32.8	23	52.2	3 905	2 155	41.3
Hughes County	14 817	1.1	75.1	13 605	45.9	113	15.9	2 319	2 155	41.3
Hutchinson County	8 262	.8	88.7	7 742	28.8	142	52.8	464	455	46.6
Hyde County	1 696	.6	82.0	1 577	30.8	7	42.9	715	552	50.4
Jackson County	2 811	2	84.8	2 527	34.2	61	3.3	696	644	43.3
Jackson County	2 425	.5	85.3	2 294	27.0	17	9.1	387	367	41.4
Jones County	1 324	.8	88.4	1 222	37.2	—	—	1 641	1 526	42.6
Kingsbury County	5 925	.6	84.4	5 536	31.9	26	69.4	2 763	2 489	47.2
Kingsbury County	10 590	1.1	84.4	9 843	38.6	36	34.0	5 366	4 571	49.7
Laurens County	20 655	1.2	79.2	19 230	51.4	141	35.3	51.9	51.9	49.7
Lincoln County	15 427	.7	73.0	14 189	39.4	23	47.8	4 304	3 871	54.4
Lyman County	3 635	3	83.9	3 307	27.2	39	28.2	934	754	48.9
McCook County	5 688	.3	84.9	5 284	32.6	10	20.0	1 563	1 428	46.2
McPherson County	3 228	2.2	81.8	3 059	24.4	80	82.5	974	915	36.4
Marshall County	4 844	4	82.6	4 507	30.4	29	27.6	1 375	1 163	41.5
Meade County	21 878	1.9	85.7	20 023	53.0	115	35.7	5 608	4 841	59.3
Mellette County	3 272	.5	78.9	3 045	36.5	35	42.9	509	376	53.7
Miner County	123 809	1.5	86.3	113 978	30.8	18	100.0	903	822	42.7
Minnehaha County	6 507	.8	75.1	5 974	40.2	43	72.1	1 782	1 569	49.5
Moody County	81 343	2.1	55.0	73 817	58.0	564	28.0	22 050	18 295	52.7
Pennington County	3 932	1.2	45.2	3 697	34.9	20	70.0	1 112	1 001	44.9
Potter County	3 190	1.2	85.7	2 992	30.8	2	8.5	866	788	45.2
Roberts County	9 914	.5	86.6	9 118	36.0	106	18.3	2 616	2 030	47.3
Santon County	2 833	.6	89.2	2 621	26.6	26	29.5	754	716	46.4
Shannon County	9 902	.3	86.1	8 229	39.1	363	19.8	1 819	1 740	61.6
Spink County	7 981	.4	86.7	7 392	34.3	220	35.9	642	550	46.4
Stanley County	2 453	.3	77.2	2 251	38.4	15	13.3	670	603	50.3
Sully County	1 589	.9	84.3	1 497	34.8	1	15.4	470	427	45.2
Todd County	8 352	.2	79.0	7 242	50.3	253	43.1	1 819	1 621	68.1

Table 18. Selected Social Characteristics: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All persons		Persons 5 years and over		Persons who speak a language other than English at home		Family households			Female householder, no hus- band present																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
	Total	Percent for- eign born	Total	Percent born in State of residence	Native	Persons 5 to 17 years		Persons 18 years and over			Married-couple family																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
						Total	Percent living in different house in 1985	Total	Percent who do not speak English "very well"			Total	Percent with own children under 18 years																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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Table 19. Education and Veteran Status: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school				Persons 16 to 19 years					Persons 25 years and over			Civilian veterans 16 years and over	
	Preprimary school	Elementary or high school		College	Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate				Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bachelor's degree or higher	Total	65 years and over
		Total	Percent in private school			Total	Employed	Unem- ployed	Not in labor force					
The State -----	13 096	130 597	6.2	41 553	40 268	3 107	1 465	406	1 229	430 500	77.1	17.2	76 923	19 880
One Representative at Large -----	13 096	130 597	6.2	41 553	40 268	3 107	1 465	406	1 229	430 500	77.1	17.2	76 923	19 880
COUNTY														
Aurora County -----	21	663	1.2	98	213	—	—	—	—	2 083	70.2	11.0	332	102
Beadle County -----	261	3 356	6.6	633	898	58	28	—	30	12 076	75.7	15.1	2 031	563
Bennett County -----	96	644	.5	151	217	25	15	—	10	1 807	67.7	10.4	240	48
Bon Homme County -----	132	1 221	8.4	85	363	20	5	—	15	4 844	68.0	11.3	818	251
Brookings County -----	489	3 738	2.8	6 428	2 578	66	39	7	20	13 094	82.2	27.3	2 235	594
Brown County -----	600	6 059	6.8	3 004	2 274	160	109	17	34	22 231	77.9	20.7	3 755	939
Brule County -----	130	1 293	20.4	55	296	17	16	—	1	3 348	73.4	14.9	456	127
Buffalo County -----	107	499	8.2	39	120	22	3	12	7	814	61.2	4.2	165	38
Butte County -----	143	1 523	1.9	271	375	31	10	—	21	5 076	74.5	12.3	923	264
Campbell County -----	14	300	—	9	60	9	5	2	2	1 360	65.5	10.7	213	64
Charles Mix County -----	131	1 983	14.6	168	537	65	25	7	33	5 616	67.5	9.9	962	285
Clark County -----	88	812	10.3	72	219	33	17	—	16	2 939	70.4	9.8	467	166
Clay County -----	248	1 623	4.3	4 725	1 703	13	4	9	—	6 181	84.4	36.3	1 039	265
Codington County -----	521	4 289	4.1	823	1 308	92	42	21	29	14 106	76.0	12.9	2 321	623
Corson County -----	95	1 074	—	98	265	36	—	11	25	2 315	63.3	10.5	402	103
Custer County -----	65	1 271	3.7	149	316	19	3	4	12	4 138	80.4	17.5	890	241
Oaovison County -----	340	3 199	10.9	1 077	976	39	30	—	9	10 992	75.9	14.8	1 671	555
Oay County -----	83	1 352	5.5	133	322	18	13	—	5	4 685	69.2	11.3	765	246
Oeuel County -----	91	824	3.4	73	242	15	7	3	5	3 073	69.2	9.7	514	140
Oewey County -----	162	1 427	.6	191	373	55	6	8	41	2 851	67.1	10.4	512	82
Oouglos County -----	56	758	17.9	78	188	10	10	—	—	2 412	58.0	11.2	355	127
Edmunds County -----	72	757	8.2	65	196	42	19	2	21	3 010	64.2	11.3	502	174
Foll River County -----	79	1 367	2.0	319	319	43	25	2	16	5 306	74.1	16.3	1 686	538
Foulk County -----	29	509	9.6	20	128	27	18	—	9	1 882	67.1	10.6	295	98
Grant County -----	242	1 715	6.2	96	410	12	5	2	5	5 415	74.0	9.3	880	245
Gregory County -----	169	1 031	—	75	249	5	—	—	5	3 600	70.3	11.8	575	213
Haakon County -----	25	687	.4	24	130	—	—	—	—	1 555	83.6	12.7	254	66
Hamlin County -----	101	986	2.4	96	277	30	13	—	17	3 241	69.5	11.2	563	188
Hand County -----	99	792	16.4	49	226	5	4	—	1	2 852	73.4	12.8	426	150
Hanson County -----	29	545	.4	85	142	23	19	—	4	1 959	73.1	15.3	338	87
Harding County -----	27	349	4.0	30	90	5	—	—	5	1 014	82.8	16.2	139	42
Hughes County -----	303	3 023	8.3	424	708	35	22	5	8	9 294	84.5	25.6	1 559	366
Hutchinson County -----	145	1 433	3.9	144	352	28	15	—	13	5 773	62.6	11.3	795	217
Hyde County -----	13	312	—	41	73	3	—	—	3	1 186	71.2	14.5	161	52
Jackson County -----	73	617	1.5	77	192	22	3	10	9	1 600	68.9	10.9	325	85
Jerould County -----	50	434	.5	25	109	16	4	—	12	1 668	68.0	11.3	272	95
Jones County -----	8	262	1.9	7	61	6	1	2	3	869	75.7	14.4	148	50
Kingsbury County -----	112	1 055	2.7	83	249	11	6	—	5	4 089	74.0	11.6	641	233
Lake County -----	153	1 963	4.7	817	666	17	8	—	9	6 630	79.6	18.5	1 115	348
Lowrence County -----	415	3 633	2.9	1 976	1 489	230	200	—	30	12 613	81.7	19.2	2 398	701
Lincoln County -----	418	3 231	3.9	434	796	14	10	2	2	9 727	79.5	16.4	1 697	399
Lymon County -----	73	829	9.0	90	227	22	11	—	11	2 167	71.0	10.5	339	74
McCook County -----	99	1 088	8.5	127	276	13	6	5	2	3 788	71.6	11.9	574	181
McPherson County -----	41	493	.2	37	145	18	11	—	7	2 352	46.0	10.0	315	98
Marshall County -----	73	833	—	36	195	20	8	3	9	3 281	65.7	10.2	563	203
Meode County -----	313	4 798	2.4	1 087	1 374	51	7	27	17	12 719	81.8	16.4	2 419	600
Mellette County -----	32	537	4.8	72	116	20	—	—	20	1 224	68.0	12.3	188	45
Miner County -----	46	595	.3	45	115	1	—	—	—	2 207	71.3	10.3	348	140
Minnehaho County -----	2 466	21 013	11.0	7 669	6 911	515	247	85	176	77 339	83.1	21.3	14 248	3 195
Moody County -----	112	1 303	2.8	174	321	23	20	—	3	4 103	74.6	13.9	687	215
Pennington County -----	1 496	14 776	5.8	5 674	4 460	342	210	65	67	48 782	84.8	21.2	10 478	1 984
Perkins County -----	52	732	1.5	20	141	5	1	—	4	2 716	72.5	12.7	373	131
Potter County -----	44	631	14.9	55	155	4	4	—	—	2 153	71.1	12.3	367	145
Roberts County -----	175	2 006	6.7	246	502	74	20	8	46	6 224	63.5	10.4	979	268
Sonborn County -----	39	563	2.1	59	104	25	5	4	16	1 855	73.9	16.4	353	96
Shannon County -----	269	2 795	12.1	470	648	182	19	19	144	4 251	59.4	10.7	815	130
Spink County -----	135	1 393	3.2	150	386	64	30	—	34	5 286	72.8	12.7	876	274
Stonley County -----	49	552	2.0	60	153	12	5	2	5	1 496	77.5	14.6	252	39
Sully County -----	30	336	—	17	95	3	3	—	—	1 062	78.9	12.9	144	40
Todd County -----	199	2 471	3.7	454	685	133	8	23	102	3 686	67.2	11.8	770	133
Tripp County -----	156	1 371	1.8	100	291	27	9	6	12	4 404	71.5	9.6	825	267
Turner County -----	130	1 653	1.7	143	412	26	19	—	7	5 866	72.8	12.5	954	297
Union County -----	172	2 106	6.4	268	532	50	25	8	17	6 516	74.2	13.9	1 183	337
Wolworth County -----	50	1 129	3.6	96	262	6	—	1	5	4 222	71.5	14.5	765	256
Yankton County -----	341	3 338	1.7	1 108	911	64	32	17	15	12 372	77.2	18.6	2 073	507
Ziebach County -----	69	647	—	49	146	30	6	6	18	1 105	62.5	8.5	200	55
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city -----	406	3 916	8.1	2 707	1 772	106	65	17	24	15 385	77.3	22.6	2 666	747
Brookings city -----	326	1 830	—	6 045	2 145	52	31	7	14	7 496	84.4	34.7	1 254	363
Huron city -----	188	2 157	5.4	590	610	28	20	—	8	8 323	76.3	17.5	1 503	419
Mitchell city -----	269	2 393	10.4	955	745	20	20	—	—	8 733	75.5	15.4	1 311	472
Pierre city -----	293	2 611	8.0	389	605	32	19	5	8	8 070	84.8	27.9	1 323	301
Rapid City city -----	1 017	9 512	6.9	4 197	3 033	191	100	43	48	33 235	84.9	23.4	6 787	1 381
Sioux Falls city -----	2 142	15 979	13.0	6 842	5 489	470	221	80	162	63 283	83.4	22.9	11 793	2 761
Vermillion city -----	171	1 031	5.9	4 572	1 552	11	4	7	—	4 095	86.9	44.2	673	135
Watertown city -----	398	3 130	4.7	726	988	71	27	21	23	10 971	76.3	14.1	1 820	540
Yankton city -----	188	2 070	2.1	875	598	47	30	17	—	8 216	79.2	20.5	1 416	346

Table 20. Employment Status and Journey to Work Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons 16 years and over													Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies, all parents in household in labor force
	Labor force					Worked in 1969			Females with own children under 6 years					
	Percent in labor force		Civilian labor force		Percent un- employed	Means of transportation to work		Total	Total	Total	Total	Percent in labor force		
	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van		Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation							
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Percent using car, truck, or van	Percent in carpools	Percent using public trans- portation	Total	Usually worked 35 or more hours per week, 50 to 52 weeks	Total	Total		
The State ----- One Representative at Large -----	517 032 517 032	266 207 266 207	66.2 66.2	58.5 58.5	335 874 335 874	4.2 4.2	324 122 324 122	10.1 10.1	82.1 82.1	282 666 282 666	206 179 206 179	44 811 44 811	71.3 71.3	43 328 43 328
COUNTY														
Aurora County-----	2 364	1 178	53.6	49.0	1 267	1.1	1 240	10.1	77.1	1 036	762	186	55.4	136
Beadle County-----	13 839	7 266	64.6	55.1	8 918	4.1	8 452	9.9	85.7	7 470	5 515	1 038	78.7	1 169
Bennett County-----	2 190	1 150	55.1	47.3	1 206	9.6	1 084	6.5	81.0	930	698	237	56.4	204
Bon Homme County-----	5 543	2 674	52.2	46.7	2 889	8	2 833	9.6	71.4	2 718	1 950	391	69.8	343
Brookings County-----	20 033	9 816	65.9	61.0	13 158	3.4	12 595	9.3	79.8	10 518	6 852	1 446	73.7	1 212
Brown County-----	27 307	14 570	68.3	61.1	18 632	3.3	17 847	10.2	85.9	15 245	11 021	2 083	71.8	2 377
Brule County-----	3 864	1 984	70.1	59.8	2 708	2.6	2 584	10.6	69.3	2 338	1 811	324	65.0	160
Butte County-----	1 037	518	62.0	52.9	643	20.4	497	12.1	64.0	403	313	120	59.0	376
Butte County-----	5 846	3 027	62.2	53.4	3 603	5.5	3 368	10.2	79.8	2 780	1 972	466	59.0	376
Campbell County-----	1 499	749	61.4	46.6	920	1.8	891	5.6	56.9	772	597	139	67.6	109
Charles Mix County-----	6 533	3 398	57.3	47.9	3 738	5.5	3 515	8.6	69.4	3 033	2 226	650	63.2	510
Clark County-----	3 305	1 671	56.9	40.0	1 880	2.0	1 821	7.7	60.8	1 569	1 104	268	61.6	214
Clay County-----	10 755	5 628	63.5	57.9	6 769	5.7	6 382	10.9	69.2	4 897	2 668	624	69.7	651
Codington County-----	16 856	8 838	68.9	61.1	11 615	4.6	10 990	6.7	87.4	9 649	7 111	1 442	78.1	1 597
Corson County-----	2 767	1 332	53.2	46.2	1 472	14.8	1 236	11.6	68.0	967	747	288	55.2	206
Custer County-----	4 661	2 309	64.8	56.0	3 005	5.2	2 829	12.9	82.0	2 440	1 849	346	71.1	310
Dakota County-----	13 150	7 006	66.5	58.8	8 731	4.2	8 290	7.5	88.0	7 275	5 161	1 093	79.0	1 202
Day County-----	5 276	2 708	54.8	48.5	2 886	4.3	2 749	6.8	70.3	2 532	1 909	389	57.3	301
Deuel County-----	3 466	1 725	59.0	49.6	2 040	2.6	1 969	6.9	58.8	1 824	1 363	273	70.0	245
Dewey County-----	3 529	1 832	61.2	55.0	2 155	15.8	1 814	15.4	68.1	1 408	1 049	389	70.2	516
Douglas County-----	2 727	1 432	54.8	49.0	1 494	1.5	1 462	9.9	66.3	1 305	894	246	78.0	294
Edwards County-----	3 326	1 708	60.3	49.6	2 004	1.6	1 953	8.2	65.9	1 614	1 166	227	73.1	250
Fall River County-----	5 821	2 763	54.3	54.9	3 160	3.7	3 013	9.7	84.3	2 539	2 121	284	76.1	314
Faulk County-----	2 081	1 071	59.0	45.4	1 223	2.0	1 192	5.6	59.4	1 095	791	141	66.7	112
Grant County-----	3 135	1 585	64.9	55.5	3 985	4.1	3 789	6.7	75.3	3 247	2 399	312	63.4	437
Gregory County-----	3 981	2 068	60.0	47.3	2 390	3.8	2 276	8.3	65.2	2 048	1 593	337	74.8	337
Haskell County-----	3 705	1 907	61.5	42.6	1 091	2.2	1 084	4.0	59.0	1 009	806	171	68.9	102
Hamlin County-----	3 705	1 902	55.4	44.5	2 052	2.0	2 006	73.8	9.1	1 760	1 319	309	68.9	243
Hanson County-----	2 251	1 169	60.3	46.6	1 957	1.9	1 887	56.6	8.3	1 690	1 244	221	75.6	251
Harrison County-----	1 173	566	69.1	58.1	810	1.2	800	11.3	53.1	668	530	200	57.0	135
Hughes County-----	10 741	5 706	75.2	70.3	8 056	2.2	7 830	15.2	86.8	6 802	5 329	1 084	80.9	1 06
Hutchinson County-----	6 382	3 306	58.8	49.6	3 753	2.1	3 635	9.4	64.5	3 231	2 323	450	77.3	478
Hyde County-----	1 301	685	61.5	46.7	800	2.4	771	5.8	53.6	707	511	98	65.3	67
Jackson County-----	1 921	976	58.3	49.2	1 120	10.6	994	9.9	65.0	825	594	190	63.7	230
Jerauld County-----	1 862	968	57.5	46.9	1 068	2.2	1 036	13.3	75.9	881	655	122	68.0	110
Jones County-----	985	487	64.5	50.5	635	1.9	616	3.1	67.7	536	396	82	56.1	65
Kingsbury County-----	4 523	2 352	57.7	46.7	2 609	2.3	2 534	9.2	67.2	2 200	1 618	367	71.7	325
Lake County-----	8 011	4 155	65.1	54.6	5 217	2.4	5 045	11.0	77.6	4 351	3 107	590	67.8	512
Lawrence County-----	15 698	8 084	66.0	58.8	10 334	4.4	9 791	11.4	84.8	8 008	5 616	1 239	72.6	1 211
Lincoln County-----	11 145	5 691	72.5	64.7	8 070	2.0	7 834	10.3	84.5	7 167	5 445	1 084	80.4	1 171
Lyman County-----	2 553	1 251	68.0	61.1	1 740	5.6	1 598	14.6	81.0	1 381	1 042	226	69.5	231
McCook County-----	4 264	2 208	61.0	50.9	2 601	1.8	2 542	11.1	70.7	2 337	1 745	369	73.2	336
McPherson County-----	2 590	1 347	53.9	42.6	1 397	1.9	1 341	8.9	61.0	1 242	941	165	70.3	130
Marshall County-----	3 671	1 863	58.6	46.0	2 153	6.5	2 004	8.2	75.5	1 790	1 334	276	63.8	279
Meadow County-----	15 489	7 433	69.3	57.5	8 912	4.0	10 214	13.9	85.4	8 752	6 334	1 441	55.9	1 339
Mellette County-----	1 433	722	54.7	44.6	784	7.8	718	9.6	67.5	586	448	146	50.7	122
Miner County-----	2 445	1 244	60.4	51.5	1 477	2.6	1 431	9.7	65.8	1 329	947	201	81.6	217
Morrison County-----	93 614	49 276	73.1	67.7	68 273	2.9	65 526	9.6	91.0	58 277	42 639	8 444	79.3	8 839
Moody County-----	4 690	2 363	66.4	59.0	3 113	3.5	2 973	11.2	74.9	2 655	1 871	441	74.4	457
Pennington County-----	59 809	30 334	70.6	62.6	38 357	5.8	39 391	11.1	92.0	34 345	25 163	6 412	66.4	5 567
Pepkin County-----	3 003	1 528	69.7	58.3	2 094	1.2	2 052	10.0	58.2	1 818	1 326	225	82.7	231
Potter County-----	2 418	1 230	61.3	49.6	1 482	2.7	1 429	7.1	74.3	1 244	876	158	75.3	174
Roberts County-----	7 203	3 651	58.9	51.1	4 234	6.1	3 952	8.3	70.5	3 521	2 521	647	68.2	568
Sandwich County-----	2 063	1 034	59.2	52.9	1 221	2.8	1 187	8.3	77.4	1 144	798	200	78.0	175
Shannon County-----	5 635	2 798	50.6	44.9	2 846	30.5	1 936	19.2	82.2	1 327	892	791	38.8	325
Spink County-----	6 015	3 137	57.9	49.7	3 476	1.8	3 377	8.2	69.2	3 002	2 173	505	56.7	173
Stanley County-----	1 767	905	75.6	67.6	1 335	2.2	1 285	13.6	79.5	1 129	900	159	76.7	83
Sully County-----	1 207	586	69.6	58.2	840	2.0	801	9.4	81.9	709	527	85	83.5	57
Todd County-----	4 930	2 620	54.7	47.8	2 693	20.6	2 095	9.4	73.1	1 585	1 179	431	49.1	557
Tripp County-----	4 981	2 576	64.0	52.2	3 186	4.8	3 003	20.1	73.1	2 750	1 126	407	64.1	409

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

SOUTH DAKOTA 25

Table 21. Disability Status: 1990

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years						Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over				Percent in labor force of civilian noninstitutional- ized persons 16 to 64 years with—			
	Total	Percent with a work disability		Percent with a mobility or self- care limitation			Total	Percent with a mobility or self-care limitation			A work disability	No work disability	A mobility limitation	No mobility limitation
		Total	Prevented from working	Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation		Total	Mobility limitation	Self-care limitation				
The State -----	403 825	7.8	3.2	2.9	1.6	2.1	94 348	13.3	10.5	6.9	51.0	81.6	32.7	79.9
One Representative at Large -----	403 825	7.8	3.2	2.9	1.6	2.1	94 348	13.3	10.5	6.9	51.0	81.6	32.7	79.9
COUNTY														
Aurora County -----	1 604	5.6	3.2	1.9	1.2	1.4	556	12.8	10.8	9.4	43.3	74.7	21.1	73.6
Beadle County -----	10 485	9.2	3.6	4.2	1.7	3.4	3 115	17.7	10.7	11.0	51.6	83.3	38.1	81.1
Bennett County -----	1 798	8.6	3.3	.7	.3	.7	338	6.2	6.2	3.3	50.6	62.7	33.3	61.8
Bon Homme County -----	3 448	4.9	2.6	1.8	.7	1.7	1 470	8.6	7.1	4.9	33.7	79.0	20.8	77.2
Brookings County -----	16 939	5.4	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	2 780	12.1	12.1	5.4	63.7	75.6	52.1	75.3
Brown County -----	21 888	7.6	3.1	3.0	1.6	2.1	4 943	16.4	11.9	10.0	51.1	84.5	40.7	82.6
Brule County -----	2 951	9.1	3.3	1.9	1.8	.6	846	8.7	8.4	3.5	58.7	87.0	43.4	85.2
Buffalo County -----	905	11.0	8.4	3.1	2.3	1.9	132	6.1	4.5	6.1	23.0	71.6	—	67.8
Butte County -----	4 534	9.5	5.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1 229	14.0	10.8	11.0	37.0	80.3	7.1	77.7
Campbell County -----	1 100	8.7	3.5	1.2	1.0	.7	379	9.2	9.2	5.5	39.6	78.7	9.1	75.9
Charles Mix County -----	4 904	7.6	4.3	2.2	1.5	1.4	1 438	10.5	9.5	4.0	36.5	74.7	16.7	72.6
Clark County -----	2 344	8.9	3.4	1.4	1.3	.3	918	10.3	9.7	3.8	48.8	74.9	—	73.5
Cloy County -----	9 323	5.7	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.6	1 205	10.5	7.9	7.4	56.0	70.5	50.0	69.9
Codington County -----	13 227	5.9	2.4	3.4	1.6	2.5	3 326	17.2	11.3	9.2	54.2	86.2	32.5	85.1
Corson County -----	2 318	8.8	4.2	5.5	.6	4.8	449	14.9	12.5	7.6	41.2	62.7	80.0	60.7
Custer County -----	3 600	9.1	4.4	.9	.8	.7	877	13.7	12.7	5.5	46.5	82.5	17.9	79.7
Ovison County -----	10 056	9.4	3.6	3.0	1.8	2.0	2 814	19.2	13.9	11.1	53.1	85.9	20.5	83.9
Ooy County -----	3 647	7.3	4.2	1.6	1.5	.9	1 482	13.1	12.1	5.7	37.3	74.6	37.7	72.4
Deuel County -----	2 525	7.2	2.8	.8	.6	.4	872	6.3	6.3	3.0	55.2	76.0	42.9	74.7
Oewey County -----	3 066	8.3	5.8	2.6	1.9	1.7	459	14.4	11.3	7.2	25.6	71.1	8.6	68.4
Douglas County -----	1 944	3.4	1.5	6.1	.5	6.0	679	12.5	9.0	7.5	39.4	73.5	11.1	72.6
Edmunds County -----	2 321	5.7	3.4	1.1	1.1	.6	867	6.3	5.8	2.3	39.1	80.9	60.0	78.7
Fall River County -----	3 841	13.3	8.7	5.9	1.4	5.3	1 350	13.7	8.0	7.7	31.9	83.3	3.8	77.5
Faulk County -----	1 505	7.9	3.4	1.3	1.3	.7	522	7.5	6.9	2.7	49.6	75.3	47.4	73.6
Grant County -----	4 607	6.6	2.6	1.3	.9	.9	1 374	11.6	10.7	2.4	53.8	84.1	39.5	82.5
Gregary County -----	2 760	7.7	3.6	1.7	1.4	1.0	1 150	11.0	10.9	4.2	50.0	80.1	12.5	78.8
Haakon County -----	1 395	3.2	1.4	.1	.1	—	341	3.2	3.2	.3	56.8	71.0	—	70.6
Hemlin County -----	2 566	6.0	3.0	.6	.6	.2	977	8.5	8.5	3.5	36.8	76.2	6.7	74.2
Hond County -----	2 378	7.3	3.4	7.0	1.8	6.5	787	9.0	4.7	6.0	43.7	76.4	27.9	74.8
Honson County -----	1 758	7.7	4.3	3.0	2.4	.9	489	15.3	13.5	5.1	43.0	82.7	14.0	81.3
Hording County -----	925	4.8	2.1	1.1	.6	.8	229	4.8	3.9	.9	56.8	79.9	16.7	79.2
Hughes County -----	8 906	7.4	2.8	2.3	1.3	1.7	1 612	13.6	11.8	4.8	56.6	89.5	37.2	87.7
Hutchinson County -----	4 214	6.4	2.2	3.3	1.3	2.7	1 872	15.0	9.0	10.4	61.1	81.1	48.2	80.3
Hyde County -----	899	7.5	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.4	358	11.7	11.7	2.5	56.7	81.3	26.3	80.6
Jackson County -----	1 568	5.6	2.9	3.9	1.1	3.6	334	10.8	10.8	3.0	43.2	67.8	—	67.2
Jerould County -----	1 272	7.1	2.8	.7	.6	.3	549	7.7	6.7	2.6	60.0	79.9	28.6	78.8
Jones County -----	758	2.6	1.1	1.8	.3	1.8	227	17.2	12.8	14.1	55.0	77.1	100.0	76.5
Kingsbury County -----	3 093	8.1	4.2	1.8	.8	1.1	1 250	7.2	6.9	3.0	44.6	80.7	44.0	78.1
Lake County -----	6 094	7.3	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.5	1 800	15.2	12.2	7.9	60.6	81.6	50.7	80.4
Lawrence County -----	12 692	8.0	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.6	2 847	15.9	13.9	7.2	52.7	81.5	44.7	79.9
Lincoln County -----	8 882	5.1	1.4	1.5	.5	1.1	1 966	12.1	10.4	4.7	63.0	87.8	71.4	86.6
Lyman County -----	2 069	8.7	2.9	1.5	.9	1.0	482	8.9	8.1	6.4	57.5	80.4	47.4	78.7
McCook County -----	2 956	7.1	2.0	7.2	1.0	6.6	1 128	17.2	8.2	13.8	58.3	82.0	6.9	81.0
McPherson County -----	1 695	6.7	2.9	2.8	2.5	.6	834	10.9	9.8	5.0	45.1	73.3	34.9	72.3
Marshall County -----	2 619	7.4	4.3	1.5	1.4	.6	987	14.1	13.9	4.8	39.5	79.0	11.1	77.0
Meade County -----	11 426	9.0	5.0	3.4	1.9	2.4	1 909	17.8	13.8	9.7	35.0	79.2	22.7	76.2
Mellette County -----	1 153	12.1	7.5	3.1	1.7	2.3	233	17.6	15.0	9.9	29.5	68.8	—	65.2
Miner County -----	1 638	12.0	4.6	4.0	2.6	2.1	716	5.3	5.0	.8	58.7	82.4	53.5	80.3
Minnehaha County -----	77 622	7.9	2.7	2.8	1.4	1.9	13 189	13.3	9.6	7.0	58.8	87.7	32.5	86.2
Moody County -----	3 531	6.3	2.5	1.8	.9	1.0	1 071	10.8	9.9	5.6	51.1	84.3	12.9	82.8
Pennington County -----	47 428	8.7	3.3	3.1	1.8	2.1	7 743	15.1	12.8	7.5	51.6	81.3	27.7	79.7
Perkins County -----	2 176	7.6	3.1	2.2	2.0	1.2	785	10.2	9.3	3.6	53.9	86.1	58.1	84.2
Potter County -----	1 733	7.8	3.4	1.3	1.0	.5	618	9.7	6.6	7.1	48.5	80.8	11.1	79.0
Roberts County -----	5 319	7.6	4.3	4.4	2.1	3.0	1 679	16.7	11.9	9.0	32.3	77.5	30.4	75.0
Sonborn County -----	1 526	7.8	3.2	17.1	14.6	16.2	493	17.6	16.8	12.2	58.8	76.6	78.9	74.6
Shannon County -----	5 047	11.8	7.2	9.8	3.9	7.8	536	23.9	21.1	9.3	36.0	56.5	20.4	55.4
Spink County -----	4 282	7.8	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.7	1 355	11.4	10.3	5.5	52.4	76.7	56.8	75.1
Stanley County -----	1 505	6.4	2.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	262	7.6	7.6	3.4	51.5	87.5	38.9	85.7
Sully County -----	965	3.5	1.2	.9	.7	.7	242	9.5	9.5	4.1	64.7	83.2	42.9	82.9
Todd County -----	4 341	10.1	6.4	9.2	3.0	7.1	553	22.4	14.8	17.2	22.3	63.5	15.4	60.7
Tripp County -----	3 787	5.6	2.2	1.8	.7	1.4	1 108	12.3	11.6	7.8	56.8	79.9	—	79.2
Turner County -----	4 593	7.2	2.9	1.3	.8	1.0	1 724	9.9	9.1	4.2	50.9	80.4	18.4	78.7
Union County -----	5 803	8.2	3.3	1.7	1.5	1.0	1 592	7.0	6.1	3.4	52.1	81.8	10.6	80.4
Wolworth County -----	3 370	11.0	4.5	1.5	1.3	.5	1 134	5.3	5.3	1.8	57.4	81.2	2.3	79.6
Yankton County -----	11 018	9.2	3.5	3.7	1.8	2.7	2 594	13.6	10.9	7.6	54.5	86.4	29.2	84.4
Ziebach County -----	1 183	11.4	6.8	1.9	1.5	1.0	173	11.0	9.8	4.6	32.6	64.5	33.3	61.3
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city -----	15 512	7.5	3.4	3.6	1.9	2.4	3 566	18.5	12.7	11.6	46.2	84.9	43.5	82.7
Brookings city -----	11 768	5.2	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.7	1 574	15.8	15.8	7.4	69.4	71.6	55.4	71.8
Huron city -----	7 113	10.7	4.3	4.4	2.2	3.5	2 281	22.5	13.3	14.0	52.2	86.0	38.8	83.4
Mitchell city -----	7 843	9.6	3.4	2.7	1.5	1.9	2 400	20.2	14.1	12.1	56.6	86.7	29.4	84.7
Pierre city -----	7 712	7.8	2.8	2.5	1.4	1.9	1 380	15.1	13.0	5.4	58.2	90.2	40.0	88.3
Rapid City city -----	32 018	8.4	3.1	3.3	1.8	2.3	5 979	16.9	14.5	8.1	52.2	82.0	26.4	80.5
Sioux Falls city -----	63 880	8.3	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.9	10 757	13.1	9.6	6.5	58.4	88.3	32.5	86.7
Vermillion city -----	7 559	5.4	1.6	2.4	1.3	1.8	711	16.2	12.2	12.1	60.8	67.2	54.2	67.0
Watertown city -----	10 160	6.4	2.6	3.5	1.8	2.4	2 698	18.3	11.8	9.5	53.7	87.4	32.3	86.3
Yankton city -----	7 338	9.9	3.6	4.9	2.4	3.5	1 954	15.3	11.6	8.8	56.0	86.9	27.4	85.2

Table 22. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Median income in 1989 (dollars)			Persons for whom poverty status is determined										Families with income in 1989 below pover- ty level		
		House- holds	Families	Non- family house- holds	Total	Income in 1989 below poverty level										Number	Percent of all families
						All ages		Related children				Persons 65 years and over					
Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent										
The State -----	10 661	22 503	27 602	12 287	670 383	106 305	15.9	39 240	20.1	26 474	18.7	14 601	15.5	21 127	11.6		
One Representative at Large -----	10 661	22 503	27 602	12 287	670 383	106 305	15.9	39 240	20.1	26 474	18.7	14 601	15.5	21 127	11.6		
COUNTY																	
Aurora County -----	8 129	16 497	19 583	9 814	2 896	433	15.0	116	14.0	77	11.9	103	18.5	109	13.2		
Beadle County -----	10 373	22 425	27 354	11 789	17 885	2 364	13.2	806	16.5	573	16.0	369	11.8	450	9.0		
Bennett County -----	7 841	16 864	19 457	12 371	3 136	1 179	37.6	563	50.8	386	48.1	69	20.4	256	32.5		
Bon Homme County -----	8 208	17 778	21 324	9 084	6 452	988	15.3	240	13.8	144	11.2	238	16.2	228	12.1		
Brookings County -----	9 926	21 807	29 457	12 134	22 154	3 940	17.8	834	14.7	505	12.2	328	11.8	620	10.9		
Brown County -----	11 579	22 967	29 665	12 318	34 087	4 035	11.8	1 206	13.3	812	12.2	733	14.8	765	8.2		
Brule County -----	9 681	21 184	26 629	11 610	5 211	962	18.5	379	24.1	269	22.9	120	14.2	181	13.0		
Buffala County -----	5 067	14 566	14 639	11 136	1 741	785	45.1	411	53.7	293	53.4	28	21.2	152	39.7		
Butte County -----	9 843	19 811	24 657	10 315	7 804	1 523	19.5	569	25.5	362	22.6	282	22.9	317	14.5		
Campbell County -----	8 678	17 202	20 771	8 806	1 944	356	18.3	94	18.7	72	19.7	90	23.7	90	16.0		
Charles Mix County -----	7 475	16 541	20 512	8 258	8 871	2 785	31.4	1 175	41.4	820	40.0	387	26.9	565	24.4		
Clark County -----	9 280	19 035	23 381	9 003	4 358	821	18.8	339	27.5	259	27.4	177	19.3	140	11.3		
Clay County -----	9 160	19 392	28 005	10 815	10 676	2 625	24.6	532	20.3	321	18.0	102	8.5	366	14.1		
Codington County -----	10 508	21 816	28 127	11 723	22 362	2 801	12.5	955	14.9	662	14.0	543	16.3	561	9.4		
Corson County -----	6 299	14 324	17 442	5 811	4 182	1 779	42.5	812	51.5	524	46.2	99	22.0	335	33.3		
Custer County -----	10 942	22 662	26 714	12 048	5 982	740	12.4	260	15.6	189	14.5	132	15.1	168	9.7		
Davison County -----	10 105	20 733	27 249	10 895	16 916	2 533	15.0	780	16.3	538	15.4	485	17.2	477	10.7		
Day County -----	9 191	18 760	22 906	10 112	6 820	1 481	21.7	536	28.7	375	27.2	332	22.4	303	15.7		
Deuel County -----	9 117	17 784	21 372	9 128	4 455	739	16.6	244	20.2	182	20.4	179	20.5	168	12.7		
Dewey County -----	6 515	14 599	15 774	8 696	5 491	2 438	44.4	1 169	53.6	779	50.9	150	32.7	536	40.0		
Douglas County -----	7 869	17 067	20 953	9 031	3 642	792	21.7	294	25.7	236	28.4	150	22.1	178	17.7		
Edmunds County -----	8 792	20 569	23 788	9 435	4 210	976	23.2	330	28.6	233	27.2	180	20.8	226	18.1		
Fall River County -----	10 944	20 483	27 313	10 745	6 690	969	14.5	340	20.4	236	17.9	190	14.1	199	10.4		
Faulk County -----	8 653	18 709	21 526	11 034	2 694	655	24.3	241	32.4	162	29.6	71	13.6	149	19.5		
Grant County -----	10 394	23 431	28 471	10 685	8 204	885	10.8	264	10.7	210	11.2	224	16.3	179	7.8		
Gregary County -----	8 906	16 848	21 286	8 071	5 268	1 139	21.6	376	24.7	243	21.4	265	23.0	235	16.0		
Haakon County -----	10 117	21 166	24 327	13 050	2 583	351	13.6	158	17.3	109	15.2	57	16.7	74	11.0		
Hamlin County -----	9 086	19 949	25 362	8 109	4 794	782	16.3	265	19.1	182	17.3	177	18.1	153	11.3		
Hand County -----	9 305	19 310	22 660	8 367	4 133	728	17.6	266	23.3	217	25.5	174	22.1	162	13.4		
Hanson County -----	9 846	21 920	28 232	9 432	2 994	502	16.8	197	23.6	144	24.1	91	18.6	99	11.4		
Harding County -----	8 555	20 217	23 333	11 964	1 631	308	18.9	107	20.5	75	20.1	61	26.6	79	18.0		
Hughes County -----	12 263	27 058	33 863	14 920	14 561	1 517	10.4	620	13.9	377	11.5	198	12.3	321	8.2		
Hutchinson County -----	9 514	18 832	23 573	9 544	7 954	1 528	19.2	439	21.3	291	18.8	362	19.3	370	16.0		
Hyde County -----	6 648	19 907	25 081	10 227	1 642	271	16.5	90	21.1	62	20.1	52	14.5	60	12.9		
Jackson County -----	6 947	17 246	20 444	10 365	2 779	1 077	38.8	538	54.9	350	50.1	64	19.2	228	31.9		
Jerauld County -----	9 867	18 588	22 784	10 762	2 386	434	18.2	143	22.4	113	22.3	86	15.7	96	11.8		
Jones County -----	9 592	21 002	25 125	9 134	1 324	200	15.1	72	19.1	48	17.5	48	21.1	44	11.4		
Kingsbury County -----	9 857	20 290	25 800	10 270	5 734	776	13.5	274	17.8	204	17.6	205	16.4	170	10.4		
Lake County -----	11 388	23 674	28 494	13 889	10 072	1 050	10.4	323	11.6	214	10.3	265	14.7	230	8.3		
Lawrence County -----	11 378	24 615	31 185	11 970	19 957	2 799	14.0	779	14.5	504	12.7	314	11.0	479	8.9		
Lincoln County -----	12 246	28 543	32 490	13 184	15 106	931	6.2	337	7.2	255	7.4	223	11.3	196	4.6		
Lyman County -----	9 724	21 993	25 800	11 419	3 624	894	24.7	436	37.0	298	35.0	75	15.6	165	17.7		
McCook County -----	9 542	20 764	25 109	10 370	5 491	647	11.8	196	12.7	124	10.8	157	13.9	145	9.3		
McPherson County -----	8 790	15 345	19 180	6 973	3 167	680	21.5	182	24.8	130	23.0	219	26.3	154	15.8		
Marshall County -----	8 799	18 305	21 219	10 000	4 750	839	17.7	236	18.5	175	18.6	179	18.1	172	12.5		
Meade County -----	9 725	24 672	27 156	13 200	20 424	2 115	10.4	859	12.4	625	12.2	277	14.5	507	9.0		
Mellette County -----	6 964	14 539	17 798	7 287	2 090	864	41.3	389	50.6	274	48.8	58	24.9	172	33.8		
Miner County -----	9 711	18 750	23 714	7 674	3 176	526	16.6	195	21.6	134	19.8	133	18.6	106	11.7		
Minnehaha County -----	13 345	27 764	34 286	15 807	119 412	9 611	8.0	2 796	8.5	1 802	7.8	1 359	10.3	1 742	5.4		
Moody County -----	10 169	23 926	28 478	11 189	6 399	853	13.3	334	16.9	224	15.5	164	15.3	176	9.9		
Pennington County -----	12 031	25 340	29 570	16 239	79 772	10 285	12.9	4 268	18.2	2 639	16.4	766	9.9	2 208	10.0		
Perkins County -----	10 982	19 862	24 651	12 426	3 884	590	15.2	213	20.8	150	18.8	102	13.0	144	12.9		
Potter County -----	10 177	20 674	25 029	11 000	3 119	594	19.0	221	25.0	160	23.2	112	18.1	119	13.7		
Roberts County -----	7 981	17 480	22 189	8 692	9 612	2 533	26.4	1 067	37.1	767	36.1	338	20.1	506	19.3		
Sanborn County -----	8 956	19 818	23 929	10 804	2 789	587	21.0	266	31.9	225	36.2	74	15.0	114	15.1		
Shannon County -----	3 417	11 105	11 502	9 564	9 693	6 118	63.1	3 038	69.5	1 922	69.0	304	56.7	1 035	56.9		
Spink County -----	9 674	19 398	24 507	11 152	7 586	1 415	18.7	566	26.0	418	26.2	205	15.1	268	13.0		
Stanley County -----	10 759	22 321	26 351	12 500	2 438	303	12.4	114	15.2	78	14.0	17	6.5	73	10.9		
Sully County -----	11 559	23 601	26 722	12 750	1 586	208	13.1	88	20.4	77	22.6	26	10.7	51	10.9		
Todd County -----	5 043	13 327	14 011	9 084	8 254	4 143	50.2	2 102	56.2	1 419	53.4	254	45.9	848	46.6		
Tripp County -----	10 340	20 082	23 962	8 725	6 817	1 406	20.6	534	25.6	321	20.8	220	19.9	285	14.7		
Turner County -----	9 355	19 926	24 802	10 039	8 358	1 199	14.3	420	18.1	310	17.3	266	15.4	252	10.3		
Union County -----	9 997	22 274	26 683	11 071	10 038	1 307	13.0	433	14.7	303	13.6	243	15.3	296	10.6		
Walworth County -----	10 518	19 513	25 050	10 436	5 834	1 038	17.8	409	27.2	305	26.0	144	12.7	209	12.2		
Yankton County -----	10 305	21 798	28 102	12 392	18 075	2 442	13.5	829	16.3	598	16.3	442					

Table 23. **Selected Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area		American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut														
		Persons 3 years and over— Enrolled in ele- mentary or high school	Persons 16 to 19 years			Persons 25 years and over			Persons 16 years and over			Per capita income in 1989 (dollars)	Persons for whom poverty status is deter- mined			
			Total	Not enrolled in school and not high school graduate		Total	Percent high school graduate or higher	Percent with bache- lor's degree or higher	Total	Civilian labor force			Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level	Total	Percent with income in 1989 below poverty level
				Total	Not in labor force					Total	Percent unem- ployed					
One Representative at Large -----	696 004	14 737	4 037	915	557	21 133	62.5	6.8	28 956	15 612	24.1	4 040	48 014	57.1	15 304	60.2
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND																
All areas -----	53 729	10 368	2 709	609	446	13 894	57.9	5.1	18 931	9 670	29.2	3 552	33 109	62.5	10 878	65.5
Cheyenne River Reservation, SO -----	7 743	1 622	420	83	58	2 170	60.8	4.7	2 889	1 569	27.9	4 077	5 054	59.7	1 714	60.9
Crow Creek Reservation, SO -----	1 763	469	112	22	7	614	52.6	3.4	847	480	29.0	3 717	1 503	53.6	518	56.6
Flandreau Reservation, SO -----	280	73	15	2	—	131	79.4	9.2	154	127	11.8	6 548	252	22.2	74	21.6
Lake Traverse (Sisseton) Reservation, NO—SO (pt.) -----	10 621	824	188	50	38	1 227	63.7	3.6	1 606	909	23.7	4 058	2 694	63.3	844	72.7
Lower Brule Reservation, SO -----	1 095	319	83	15	9	378	64.8	5.8	533	360	15.8	4 850	970	54.2	336	59.8
Northern Cheyenne Reservation and Trust Lands, MT—SO (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine Ridge Reservation and Trust Lands, NE— SO (pt.) -----	12 119	3 297	814	205	157	4 525	55.2	6.5	6 108	2 930	32.7	3 115	10 772	66.6	3 336	72.4
Rosebud Reservation and Trust Lands, SO -----	9 632	2 507	709	167	130	3 165	59.3	5.1	4 481	2 266	29.5	3 739	7 928	60.4	2 727	61.7
Standing Rock Reservation, NO—SO (pt.) -----	4 195	636	165	26	15	840	50.7	2.6	1 146	530	34.5	2 747	2 025	66.4	687	61.4
Turtle Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, NO—SO (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yankton Reservation, SD -----	6 281	621	203	39	32	844	55.5	4.1	1 167	499	30.1	2 834	1 911	66.7	642	67.6

Table 24. Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	One Representative of Large
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	171 148	171 148
1, detached	146 260	146 260
1, attached	1 690	1 690
2	1 322	1 322
3 or 4	430	430
5 to 9	142	142
10 to 19	221	221
20 to 49	141	141
50 or more	64	64
Mobile home or trailer	20 223	20 223
Other	655	655
Renter-occupied housing units	87 886	87 886
1, detached	34 305	34 305
1, attached	3 029	3 029
2	6 575	6 575
3 or 4	8 885	8 885
5 to 9	8 890	8 890
10 to 19	8 894	8 894
20 to 49	8 959	8 959
50 or more	1 741	1 741
Mobile home or trailer	5 577	5 577
Other	1 031	1 031
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
All housing units	292 436	292 436
1989 to March 1990	3 959	3 959
1985 to 1988	15 558	15 558
1980 to 1984	23 774	23 774
1970 to 1979	71 813	71 813
1960 to 1969	36 275	36 275
1950 to 1959	33 683	33 683
1940 to 1949	18 517	18 517
1939 or earlier	88 857	88 857
Median	1961	1961
BEDROOMS		
All housing units	292 436	292 436
No bedroom	3 992	3 992
1 bedroom	34 899	34 899
2 bedrooms	88 459	88 459
3 bedrooms	106 364	106 364
4 bedrooms	45 552	45 552
5 or more bedrooms	13 170	13 170
Owner-occupied housing units	171 148	171 148
No bedroom	307	307
1 bedroom	4 678	4 678
2 bedrooms	41 395	41 395
3 bedrooms	78 595	78 595
4 bedrooms	36 014	36 014
5 or more bedrooms	10 159	10 159
Renter-occupied housing units	87 886	87 886
No bedroom	2 562	2 562
1 bedroom	23 687	23 687
2 bedrooms	34 338	34 338
3 bedrooms	18 584	18 584
4 bedrooms	6 624	6 624
5 or more bedrooms	2 091	2 091

Table 25. Equipment and Fuels: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	One Representative of The State	
	The State	Large
PLUMBING FACILITIES		
All housing units	292 436	292 436
Complete plumbing facilities	286 513	286 513
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	5 923	5 923
Owner-occupied housing units	171 148	171 148
Complete plumbing facilities	169 541	169 541
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 607	1 607
Renter-occupied housing units	87 886	87 886
Complete plumbing facilities	87 178	87 178
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	708	708
SOURCE OF WATER		
All housing units	292 436	292 436
Public system or private company	238 038	238 038
Individual drilled well	42 806	42 806
Individual dug well	6 086	6 086
Some other source	5 506	5 506
SEWAGE DISPOSAL		
All housing units	292 436	292 436
Public sewer	207 996	207 996
Septic tank or cesspool	78 435	78 435
Other means	6 005	6 005
KITCHEN FACILITIES		
All housing units	292 436	292 436
Complete kitchen facilities	285 670	285 670
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	6 766	6 766
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Occupied housing units	259 034	259 034
Utility gas	111 445	111 445
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51 664	51 664
Electricity	46 177	46 177
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	35 304	35 304
Cool or coke	488	488
Wood	10 764	10 764
Solar energy	115	115
Other fuel	2 038	2 038
No fuel used	1 039	1 039
TELEPHONE IN UNIT		
Occupied housing units	259 034	259 034
Telephone in unit	243 516	243 516
No telephone in unit	15 518	15 518
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
Owner-occupied housing units	171 148	171 148
None	4 608	4 608
1	36 833	36 833
2	74 209	74 209
3 or more	55 498	55 498
Vehicles per household	2.2	2.2
Renter-occupied housing units	87 886	87 886
None	12 224	12 224
1	39 425	39 425
2	25 983	25 983
3 or more	10 254	10 254
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.4
PLUMBING FACILITIES BY PERSONS PER ROOM		
Owner-occupied housing units	171 148	171 148
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 607	1 607
1.00 or less	1 284	1 284
1.01 or more	323	323
Renter-occupied housing units	87 886	87 886
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	708	708
1.00 or less	531	531
1.01 or more	177	177
HOUSEHOLDER 65 YEARS AND OVER		
Occupied housing units	67 454	67 454
Owner-occupied housing units	48 810	48 810
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	805	805
No telephone in unit	2 041	2 041
No vehicle available	9 934	9 934

Table 26. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District	The State	One Representative at Large
Occupied housing units	259 034	259 034
PERSONS IN UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	171 148	171 148
1 person	32 987	32 987
2 persons	62 960	62 960
3 persons	26 538	26 538
4 persons	27 785	27 785
5 persons	14 400	14 400
6 persons	4 638	4 638
7 or more persons	1 840	1 840
Median	2.34	2.34
Renter-occupied housing units	87 886	87 886
1 person	35 430	35 430
2 persons	22 351	22 351
3 persons	11 627	11 627
4 persons	9 532	9 532
5 persons	5 021	5 021
6 persons	2 097	2 097
7 or more persons	1 828	1 828
Median	1.88	1.88
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	171 148	171 148
1989 to March 1990	15 550	15 550
1985 to 1988	37 789	37 789
1980 to 1984	28 180	28 180
1970 to 1979	43 789	43 789
1960 to 1969	19 891	19 891
1959 or earlier	25 949	25 949
Renter-occupied housing units	87 886	87 886
1989 to March 1990	36 722	36 722
1985 to 1988	30 355	30 355
1980 to 1984	9 878	9 878
1970 to 1979	7 429	7 429
1960 to 1969	1 802	1 802
1959 or earlier	1 700	1 700
AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER		
Owner-occupied housing units	171 148	171 148
Under 25 years	2 703	2 703
25 to 34 years	27 839	27 839
35 to 44 years	36 941	36 941
45 to 54 years	26 749	26 749
55 to 64 years	28 106	28 106
65 to 74 years	27 907	27 907
75 years and over	20 903	20 903
Renter-occupied housing units	87 886	87 886
Under 25 years	13 662	13 662
25 to 34 years	27 296	27 296
35 to 44 years	15 406	15 406
45 to 54 years	6 958	6 958
55 to 64 years	5 920	5 920
65 to 74 years	7 552	7 552
75 years and over	11 092	11 092
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS		
Condominium housing units	2 114	2 114
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	1 089	1 089
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	890	890
Vacant condominium housing units	135	135
MEAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 861	32 861
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 320	18 320
GROSS RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	81 179	81 179
Less than \$100	3 446	3 446
\$100 to \$199	12 779	12 779
\$200 to \$299	19 401	19 401
\$300 to \$399	18 694	18 694
\$400 to \$499	11 624	11 624
\$500 to \$599	4 520	4 520
\$600 to \$749	2 277	2 277
\$750 to \$999	748	748
\$1,000 or more	141	141
No cash rent	7 549	7 549
Median (dollars)	306	306
Mean (dollars)	318	318

Table 27. Homeowner and Rental Financial Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	The State	One Representative of Large
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	114 009	114 009
With a mortgage.....	62 312	62 312
Less than \$200.....	864	864
\$200 to \$299.....	3 638	3 638
\$300 to \$399.....	8 355	8 355
\$400 to \$499.....	10 953	10 953
\$500 to \$599.....	10 607	10 607
\$600 to \$799.....	15 560	15 560
\$800 to \$999.....	7 057	7 057
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	4 235	4 235
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	700	700
\$2,000 or more.....	343	343
Median (dollars).....	569	569
Mean (dollars).....	620	620
Not mortgaged.....	51 697	51 697
Less than \$100.....	2 324	2 324
\$100 to \$199.....	25 128	25 128
\$200 to \$299.....	18 465	18 465
\$300 to \$399.....	4 237	4 237
\$400 or more.....	1 543	1 543
Median (dollars).....	195	195
Mean (dollars).....	208	208
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	114 009	114 009
Less than \$20,000.....	35 632	35 632
Less than 20 percent.....	14 271	14 271
20 to 24 percent.....	5 244	5 244
25 to 29 percent.....	3 868	3 868
30 to 34 percent.....	2 950	2 950
35 percent or more.....	8 779	8 779
Not computed.....	520	520
Median.....	23.1	23.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	34 162	34 162
Less than 20 percent.....	21 040	21 040
20 to 24 percent.....	5 814	5 814
25 to 29 percent.....	3 690	3 690
30 to 34 percent.....	1 970	1 970
35 percent or more.....	1 636	1 636
Not computed.....	12	12
Median.....	16.2	16.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	24 615	24 615
Less than 20 percent.....	17 684	17 684
20 to 24 percent.....	4 391	4 391
25 to 29 percent.....	1 845	1 845
30 to 34 percent.....	470	470
35 percent or more.....	223	223
Not computed.....	2	2
Median.....	13.9	13.9
\$50,000 or more.....	19 600	19 600
Less than 20 percent.....	16 898	16 898
20 to 24 percent.....	1 763	1 763
25 to 29 percent.....	639	639
30 to 34 percent.....	194	194
35 percent or more.....	99	99
Not computed.....	7	7
Median.....	11.6	11.6
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	81 179	81 179
Less than \$10,000.....	28 065	28 065
Less than 20 percent.....	2 165	2 165
20 to 24 percent.....	2 238	2 238
25 to 29 percent.....	3 187	3 187
30 to 34 percent.....	2 269	2 269
35 percent or more.....	15 159	15 159
Not computed.....	3 047	3 047
Median.....	35.0+	35.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	25 184	25 184
Less than 20 percent.....	5 268	5 268
20 to 24 percent.....	4 944	4 944
25 to 29 percent.....	4 860	4 860
30 to 34 percent.....	3 180	3 180
35 percent or more.....	4 539	4 539
Not computed.....	2 393	2 393
Median.....	26.2	26.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	19 556	19 556
Less than 20 percent.....	11 797	11 797
20 to 24 percent.....	3 770	3 770
25 to 29 percent.....	1 367	1 367
30 to 34 percent.....	499	499
35 percent or more.....	368	368
Not computed.....	1 755	1 755
Median.....	15.1	15.1
\$35,000 or more.....	8 374	8 374
Less than 20 percent.....	6 983	6 983
20 to 24 percent.....	314	314
25 to 29 percent.....	57	57
30 to 34 percent.....	23	23
35 percent or more.....	10	10
Not computed.....	987	987
Median.....	10.6	10.6

Table 28. Selected Housing Characteristics by Race and Hispanic Origin of Householder: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

State Congressional District	South Dakota					One Representative of Large				
	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)	Race of Householder				Hispanic origin (of any race)
	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander		White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	
TENURE										
Occupied housing units	245 144	907	11 800	651	1 233	245 144	907	11 800	651	1 233
Owner-occupied housing units	166 355	145	4 209	276	472	166 355	145	4 209	276	472
Renter-occupied housing units	78 789	762	7 591	375	761	78 789	762	7 591	375	761
MORTGAGE STATUS AND SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	111 357	113	2 217	215	331	111 357	113	2 217	215	331
With a mortgage	60 920	91	1 037	175	222	60 920	91	1 037	175	222
Less than \$300	4 053	—	434	15	—	4 053	—	434	15	—
\$300 to \$499	18 949	9	306	12	57	18 949	9	306	12	57
\$500 to \$699	19 391	18	246	67	94	19 391	18	246	67	94
\$700 to \$999	13 320	42	44	39	47	13 320	42	44	39	47
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4 166	22	7	40	8	4 166	22	7	40	8
\$1,500 or more	1 041	—	—	2	16	1 041	—	—	2	16
Not mortgaged	50 437	22	1 180	40	109	50 437	22	1 180	40	109
Less than \$100	1 998	—	316	10	10	1 998	—	316	10	10
\$100 to \$199	24 539	10	563	8	47	24 539	10	563	8	47
\$200 to \$299	18 171	12	258	22	39	18 171	12	258	22	39
\$300 to \$399	4 207	—	28	—	7	4 207	—	28	—	7
\$400 or more	1 522	—	15	—	6	1 522	—	15	—	6
GROSS RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	72 351	762	7 322	375	753	72 351	762	7 322	375	753
Less than \$200	13 712	69	2 306	63	124	13 712	69	2 306	63	124
\$200 to \$299	17 242	92	1 919	83	125	17 242	92	1 919	83	125
\$300 to \$499	27 679	316	2 046	140	315	27 679	316	2 046	140	315
\$500 to \$749	6 250	101	372	53	65	6 250	101	372	53	65
\$750 to \$999	713	—	35	—	11	713	—	35	—	11
\$1,000 or more	135	5	1	—	—	135	5	1	—	—
No cash rent	6 620	179	643	36	113	6 620	179	643	36	113
Median (dollars)	314	383	254	334	345	314	383	254	334	345
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
Occupied housing units	245 144	907	11 800	651	1 233	245 144	907	11 800	651	1 233
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 390	17	898	10	16	1 390	17	898	10	16
No vehicle available	13 877	47	2 811	42	96	13 877	47	2 811	42	96

Table 29. Structural, Plumbing, and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All housing units	Percent								
		Year structure built		Bedrooms						
		1980 to March 1990	1939 or earlier	None or 1	4 or more	Condominium	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	With public water system or private company	With public sewer	Lacking complete kitchen facilities
The State-----	292 436	14.8	30.4	13.3	20.1	.7	2.0	81.4	71.1	2.3
One Representative or Large-----	292 436	14.8	30.4	13.3	20.1	.7	2.0	81.4	71.1	2.3
COUNTY										
Aurora County-----	1 342	6.3	63.3	7.6	32.9	.4	4.2	62.4	47.0	5.8
Beadle County-----	8 093	9.2	40.3	14.3	19.3	.5	.5	77.2	77.0	2.0
Bennett County-----	1 292	14.6	25.5	14.1	17.2	—	6.5	48.9	49.2	5.0
Bon Homme County-----	3 087	9.5	48.2	10.1	21.5	—	2.2	86.0	64.3	3.5
Brookings County-----	9 824	17.6	27.1	15.9	21.2	.9	.8	85.0	75.6	.9
Brown County-----	15 101	7.3	34.6	17.0	19.6	.4	.4	90.7	80.4	.9
Brule County-----	2 275	16.1	40.3	9.9	23.7	—	3.6	95.4	65.4	5.5
Buffalo County-----	535	10.8	28.0	6.9	24.1	—	6.0	63.4	34.4	7.9
Butte County-----	3 502	13.0	27.6	12.7	18.6	—	1.1	83.7	69.5	.7
Campbell County-----	944	8.9	48.5	5.1	24.8	—	4.6	67.4	53.0	4.8
Charles Mix County-----	3 751	12.1	46.7	11.0	23.4	.7	5.2	85.8	57.3	5.7
Clark County-----	2 026	8.9	60.9	6.8	29.9	—	3.8	75.8	44.6	6.5
Clay County-----	4 892	9.4	31.7	15.2	23.4	—	.7	92.2	75.0	1.1
Codington County-----	9 539	17.9	27.7	15.4	20.0	.8	.9	88.5	83.0	1.3
Corson County-----	1 557	11.4	23.8	8.3	19.5	—	5.6	58.5	55.0	2.4
Custer County-----	3 003	21.7	24.8	16.2	13.4	.1	5.1	36.7	31.8	4.9
Davison County-----	7 490	12.7	32.8	17.6	17.3	—	.8	91.0	84.3	1.3
Doy County-----	3 914	9.8	46.4	12.9	22.0	—	9.8	70.8	46.9	8.3
Deuel County-----	2 208	10.1	49.3	8.3	27.3	.4	2.4	79.0	51.6	2.1
Dewey County-----	2 123	20.0	13.8	20.0	13.8	—	5.3	82.3	66.5	4.9
Douglas County-----	1 517	4.5	57.5	6.3	32.6	.3	2.5	68.5	52.4	4.6
Edmunds County-----	2 004	9.6	42.2	11.0	29.2	—	3.6	81.5	61.4	4.7
Fall River County-----	3 692	11.4	35.6	19.4	13.8	.3	3.0	71.9	64.1	2.3
Faulk County-----	1 286	8.8	51.2	8.7	33.6	.5	5.8	72.6	49.1	11.2
Grant County-----	3 549	14.1	45.3	11.8	24.7	—	2.5	80.6	60.0	3.2
Gregory County-----	2 595	11.3	44.4	10.1	23.8	—	3.0	76.5	55.6	3.0
Hooker County-----	1 071	15.3	28.6	5.8	18.2	.6	1.5	59.9	54.2	.7
Hamlin County-----	2 500	7.1	48.0	11.1	23.0	1.0	3.5	80.2	51.6	4.5
Hand County-----	2 053	8.5	51.8	10.2	25.8	—	7.5	53.3	48.6	10.8
Hanson County-----	1 232	10.9	54.6	2.3	33.7	—	1.9	83.9	41.4	2.3
Harding County-----	776	13.9	39.4	13.3	18.6	—	8.0	30.5	35.7	7.0
Hughes County-----	6 255	15.8	15.7	14.1	20.8	—	.7	93.1	89.8	.8
Hutchinson County-----	3 657	8.0	45.0	6.6	26.9	.1	.5	83.2	59.5	.9
Hyde County-----	816	7.7	50.9	8.9	22.8	—	4.3	60.3	56.1	5.0
Jackson County-----	1 147	11.9	21.4	16.4	16.2	1.0	9.5	56.0	45.7	9.5
Jerauld County-----	1 182	10.5	59.8	8.8	27.9	.3	2.5	61.2	57.4	2.5
Jones County-----	699	18.2	33.2	15.7	18.9	.6	14.2	60.7	54.2	15.6
Kingsbury County-----	2 765	7.4	57.4	10.5	30.5	.1	2.2	82.4	59.9	4.8
Lake County-----	5 148	8.9	40.9	15.1	19.6	.5	1.6	83.0	69.0	2.4
Lawrence County-----	9 092	21.0	30.1	16.9	15.3	1.2	2.7	72.6	73.4	2.3
Lincoln County-----	5 823	17.9	38.1	6.0	27.7	.4	.5	87.5	58.3	1.0
Lyman County-----	1 523	18.6	22.8	8.5	20.4	—	3.2	70.5	63.0	4.7
McCook County-----	2 371	6.5	57.2	6.4	29.2	—	1.6	80.3	60.4	2.4
McPherson County-----	1 566	9.5	41.6	10.0	22.5	.4	3.3	69.1	64.4	3.1
Marshall County-----	2 640	8.8	39.4	12.7	18.6	—	5.0	58.0	42.6	5.6
Meade County-----	7 592	18.4	16.0	7.8	20.1	.7	.4	72.1	55.1	.8
Mellette County-----	910	14.5	21.3	13.7	18.4	—	9.9	56.2	43.0	7.7
Miner County-----	1 474	3.2	67.5	7.2	32.5	—	3.3	66.2	53.3	4.5
Minnehaha County-----	49 780	19.8	20.3	16.0	16.0	1.3	.3	93.5	90.8	.3
Moody County-----	2 666	11.1	47.9	8.9	28.5	—	1.4	85.5	54.8	1.9
Pennington County-----	33 741	20.9	9.3	12.7	17.4	1.8	1.0	87.0	80.9	1.3
Perkins County-----	2 007	11.8	37.5	9.9	16.3	—	3.8	53.6	53.3	4.9
Potter County-----	1 664	10.0	35.4	7.8	25.3	.1	1.4	68.0	70.5	3.2
Roberts County-----	4 728	11.2	43.6	13.5	22.5	.4	3.4	52.6	44.4	4.0
Sanborn County-----	1 326	6.2	64.1	7.5	26.2	—	4.2	32.3	44.8	2.3
Shannon County-----	2 699	21.2	9.0	26.7	10.2	—	23.2	53.2	50.2	19.9
Spink County-----	3 545	8.1	52.4	9.6	23.1	—	.3	68.7	56.6	2.0
Stanley County-----	1 056	15.1	18.6	9.2	21.8	.6	.9	71.7	69.6	.8
Sully County-----	811	10.4	34.8	9.6	21.9	—	4.4	48.7	47.7	5.8
Todd County-----	2 572	27.6	9.9	14.7	20.7	.5	4.9	66.7	64.6	3.2
Tripp County-----	3 023	12.7	32.6	11.8	18.6	—	2.4	80.5	59.1	3.3
Turner County-----	3 800	7.9	57.5	7.8	26.4	.5	.9	78.4	56.5	1.4
Union County-----	4 286	9.1	38.4	9.2	21.6	—	1.4	71.6	63.1	1.4
Walworth County-----	2 928	7.5	35.7	11.8	23.8	.8	.8	91.7	83.2	.7
Yankton County-----	7 571	13.4	30.6	13.7	19.5	2.4	1.0	91.7	72.5	1.2
Ziebach County-----	800	17.9	14.1	22.5	12.5	—	18.3	63.6	42.8	16.6
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aberdeen city-----	10 689	6.6	31.5	21.9	16.2	.5	.3	100.0	99.9	.2
Brookings city-----	6 012	20.9	17.3	22.4	17.9	1.0	.3	99.7	98.8	.1
Huron city-----	5 608	8.4	38.1	19.1	14.0	.7	.3	99.6	99.3	1.2
Mitchell city-----	6 064	12.5	30.8	21.3	13.6	—	.6	99.6	98.6	1.4
Pierre city-----	5 390	16.3	13.9	15.2	21.0	—	.2	99.9	99.1	.5
Rapid City city-----	22 530	18.2	9.4	15.2	18.0	2.5	.2	97.8	96.0	.5
Sioux Falls city-----	41 568	21.6	18.3	18.1	14.0	1.5	.2	97.5	98.8	.2
Vermillion city-----	3 428	10.4	20.6	20.0	19.8	—	—	100.0	99.6	.6
Watertown city-----	7 631	18.3	24.5	17.8	17.0	1.0	.2	97.7	99.0	.6
Yankton city-----	5 219	11.8	24.5	17.2	17.3	3.4	.3	98.7	95.8	.8

Table 30. Fuels and Equipment Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All occupied housing units	Percent with—								No telephone in unit
		House heating fuel					Vehicles available			
		Utility gas	Bottled, tank, or LP gas	Electricity	Fuel oil, kero- sene, etc.	Other or none	None	1	2 or more	
The State -----	259 034	43.0	19.9	17.8	13.6	5.6	6.5	29.4	64.1	6.0
One Representative at Large -----	259 034	43.0	19.9	17.8	13.6	5.6	6.5	29.4	64.1	6.0
COUNTY										
Aurora County -----	1 146	—	37.8	26.1	30.1	6.0	3.7	22.9	73.5	4.3
Beadle County -----	7 341	60.2	19.3	9.5	8.1	3.0	7.9	31.4	60.7	6.4
Bennett County -----	1 030	1.6	74.9	6.9	7.3	9.4	8.1	29.2	62.7	18.5
San Homme County -----	2 647	.8	31.6	19.5	44.8	3.3	5.6	27.2	67.2	2.9
Brookings County -----	8 910	46.1	12.8	29.8	8.2	2.9	5.2	32.4	62.3	2.7
Brown County -----	13 867	57.5	11.1	16.8	12.4	2.2	7.1	31.1	61.9	4.2
Brule County -----	1 996	.1	40.8	24.5	31.2	3.4	8.3	29.3	62.4	6.6
Buffalo County -----	446	.4	55.2	33.2	6.7	4.5	19.3	30.9	49.8	37.0
Butte County -----	3 033	46.8	22.2	14.5	4.5	12.0	5.9	28.3	65.8	8.5
Campbell County -----	767	8.0	23.5	10.4	55.7	2.5	4.8	21.8	73.4	1.8
Charles Mix County -----	3 232	.2	44.0	18.9	32.9	4.1	10.4	27.8	61.9	11.8
Clark County -----	1 700	39.9	33.5	14.8	9.1	2.6	5.9	22.1	72.0	5.4
Clay County -----	4 433	64.8	13.6	11.9	7.4	2.2	5.0	34.2	60.7	3.9
Codington County -----	8 739	62.8	8.5	21.8	4.9	2.0	5.8	30.1	64.1	4.4
Corson County -----	1 303	.2	59.6	13.0	17.2	10.0	13.4	24.8	61.9	23.6
Custer County -----	2 352	.2	39.8	18.6	8.1	33.4	3.4	25.4	71.1	9.6
Dawson County -----	6 948	64.5	6.9	13.2	11.4	4.0	9.3	32.7	58.0	6.0
Day County -----	2 732	—	27.6	24.7	44.4	3.3	6.8	30.0	63.1	6.3
Deuel County -----	1 767	—	42.7	29.9	21.1	6.2	3.3	24.9	71.8	2.7
Dewey County -----	1 721	.1	55.4	20.4	18.1	6.0	14.6	32.8	52.6	26.4
Douglas County -----	1 352	—	34.5	20.0	42.9	2.7	3.2	25.3	71.5	2.3
Edmunds County -----	1 669	—	33.2	17.0	47.0	2.8	9.9	23.3	66.7	4.2
Fall River County -----	2 864	2.3	42.4	20.8	15.6	18.8	8.9	29.2	61.9	7.6
Faulk County -----	1 057	—	33.2	25.4	39.7	1.7	6.8	22.9	70.3	7.3
Grant County -----	3 154	.1	23.2	30.6	40.3	5.8	5.3	28.9	65.8	3.9
Gregory County -----	2 139	.1	37.7	24.6	29.2	8.5	7.3	26.6	66.2	4.4
Haakon County -----	926	—	64.8	15.3	10.4	9.5	3.7	25.2	71.2	2.5
Hamlin County -----	1 854	14.1	26.7	29.4	22.9	6.9	4.6	30.1	65.3	5.3
Hand County -----	1 625	—	40.6	33.8	20.4	5.2	7.5	22.6	69.9	3.7
Hanson County -----	1 072	16.5	30.3	15.5	31.5	6.2	4.1	22.1	73.8	3.7
Harding County -----	592	4.7	59.1	15.7	11.7	8.8	1.7	27.0	71.3	2.7
Hughes County -----	5 780	1.3	29.3	37.0	30.2	2.2	8.0	28.4	63.6	6.6
Hutchinson County -----	3 221	.2	21.5	16.7	57.6	3.8	5.7	29.6	64.7	4.3
Hyde County -----	680	.4	44.4	19.0	32.9	3.2	2.9	25.3	71.8	3.4
Jackson County -----	903	.9	61.7	11.6	15.4	10.4	10.1	31.6	58.4	18.3
Jerauld County -----	966	—	50.7	25.1	19.4	4.9	8.2	22.0	69.8	5.6
Jones County -----	519	.4	40.8	22.5	27.7	8.5	2.3	24.7	73.0	4.6
Kingsbury County -----	2 357	41.4	20.8	18.2	16.1	3.5	6.6	28.6	64.8	5.2
Lake County -----	4 030	46.9	21.5	21.2	8.1	2.3	6.9	29.1	63.9	4.3
Lawrence County -----	7 926	62.3	8.4	17.7	.2	11.4	6.1	30.6	63.3	5.8
Lincoln County -----	5 461	39.9	29.2	15.4	12.3	3.1	3.8	19.4	76.8	3.1
Lyman County -----	1 268	.5	60.6	20.1	16.0	2.8	5.0	26.5	68.5	12.5
McCook County -----	2 145	28.9	27.3	17.1	22.6	4.1	5.1	25.5	69.4	3.4
McPherson County -----	1 332	—	11.9	16.0	69.1	2.9	9.8	25.0	65.2	4.1
Marshall County -----	1 919	—	31.9	25.7	39.4	2.9	6.8	27.4	65.9	6.7
Meade County -----	7 084	48.2	16.3	17.6	1.5	16.5	3.5	24.4	72.1	4.0
Mellefte County -----	681	1.5	54.6	19.7	9.5	14.7	14.7	25.6	59.8	28.6
Miner County -----	1 276	28.4	29.5	18.8	22.2	1.1	3.2	25.5	71.3	5.6
Minnehaha County -----	47 681	75.6	5.9	11.1	3.8	3.6	6.4	31.3	62.2	3.0
Moody County -----	2 398	29.1	25.4	14.7	25.7	5.1	4.7	26.9	68.4	5.8
Pennington County -----	30 553	65.0	8.1	18.1	1.0	7.8	4.7	30.5	64.9	5.0
Perkins County -----	1 586	.1	51.2	21.8	18.5	8.3	4.7	23.1	72.3	4.4
Potter County -----	1 249	—	24.3	19.4	54.1	2.2	4.1	27.9	68.0	3.0
Roberts County -----	3 619	.1	32.3	27.2	36.6	3.9	10.2	29.3	60.5	11.7
Sonbarn County -----	1 059	—	45.6	14.3	33.6	6.5	3.8	22.7	73.6	4.9
Shannon County -----	2 205	4.6	57.7	9.9	4.9	22.8	19.7	48.6	31.7	53.0
Spink County -----	3 022	37.9	25.3	14.5	20.2	2.1	7.5	31.1	61.4	4.9
Stanley County -----	921	—	46.6	28.7	20.3	4.5	3.4	24.4	72.2	4.6
Sully County -----	621	.3	44.3	24.8	28.3	2.3	2.7	20.8	76.5	1.8
Todd County -----	2 210	.8	52.6	26.0	7.6	12.9	18.9	40.3	40.9	43.0
Tripp County -----	2 573	—	48.1	28.1	18.5	5.3	5.6	27.2	67.2	6.8
Turner County -----	3 332	9.9	27.6	18.1	39.9	4.5	5.9	24.2	70.0	3.1
Union County -----	3 859	55.8	21.6	15.9	3.4	3.3	3.8	28.1	68.1	4.7
Walworth County -----	2 447	.3	29.2	14.5	53.5	2.5	7.9	27.1	65.0	5.0
Yankton County -----	7 107	63.5	11.6	13.9	7.0	4.0	6.8	30.3	62.9	5.0
Ziebach County -----	630	—	55.6	17.8	12.4	14.3	19.5	28.1	52.4	33.5
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION										
Aberdeen city -----	9 998	74.6	2.5	15.9	4.7	2.4	8.7	36.0	55.4	4.6
Brookings city -----	5 685	59.4	1.2	35.5	2.2	1.7	6.5	38.7	54.8	2.6
Huron city -----	5 258	80.9	5.3	7.8	4.1	1.9	9.0	36.8	54.2	6.7
Mitchell city -----	5 681	76.9	1.5	12.4	6.3	2.9	10.9	36.8	52.3	7.1
Pierre city -----	5 063	1.5	27.2	39.1	30.2	2.1	8.9	29.9	61.2	6.9
Rapid City city -----	21 152	78.6	1.5	16.1	.2	3.5	5.8	33.8	60.4	4.9
Sioux Falls city -----	39 790	85.3	1.2	9.7	.4	3.3	7.1	33.6	59.4	3.4
Vermillion city -----	3 275	87.0	2.5	7.5	1.6	1.4	6.2	39.7	54.1	4.0
Watertown city -----	7 043	75.0	1.1	20.6	2.0	1.3	7.0	32.8	60.2	4.5
Yankton city -----	4 977	84.7	1.7	11.4	.2	1.9	8.8	35.3	55.9	4.5

Table 31. Homeowner and Renter Characteristics: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	All owner-occupied housing units			Specified owner-occupied housing units						All renter-occupied housing units				
	Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		With a mortgage			Not mortgaged			Total	Percent with house- holder moved into unit—		Specified renter paying cash rent	
		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of house- hold income in 1989	Total	Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)	Median selected monthly owner costs as o percentage of house- hold income in 1989		1989 to March 1990	1969 or earlier	Median gross rent (dollars)	Median gross rent as a per- centage of household income in 1989
The State	171 148	9.1	26.8	62 312	569	19.8	51 697	195	13.3	87 886	41.8	4.0	306	24.6
One Representative at Large	171 148	9.1	26.8	62 312	569	19.8	51 697	195	13.3	87 886	41.8	4.0	306	24.6
COUNTY														
Aurora County	879	3.8	41.9	96	396	19.6	351	160	13.7	267	25.8	18.0	200	20.8
Beadle County	4 831	7.3	30.0	1 569	469	16.3	1 835	202	12.7	2 510	40.7	3.6	279	24.4
Bennett County	669	6.1	29.6	75	423	20.5	188	181	13.8	361	21.1	7.2	263	26.1
Bon Homme County	2 006	7.7	34.7	327	428	17.4	927	175	14.2	641	31.4	10.8	217	19.2
Brookings County	5 221	10.7	23.7	2 214	595	17.5	1 244	192	12.4	3 689	49.3	2.5	293	28.1
Brown County	8 724	7.2	26.0	3 760	562	17.5	2 571	215	13.0	5 143	42.7	3.3	292	23.8
Brule County	1 448	7.7	32.5	356	535	19.6	476	196	14.1	548	41.2	6.2	245	22.7
Buffalo County	189	2.6	35.4	39	242	13.9	26	144	14.4	257	19.8	8.6	235	21.5
Butte County	2 061	8.5	23.7	494	503	22.4	629	196	14.8	972	52.4	.3	277	23.5
Campbell County	633	4.1	46.4	31	365	15.5	297	174	14.9	134	18.7	11.9	227	20.0
Charles Mix County	2 196	4.6	36.1	445	376	18.0	867	177	13.9	1 036	30.2	5.2	199	21.7
Clark County	1 332	6.5	35.0	210	387	18.9	471	182	13.9	368	21.5	4.6	221	22.8
Clay County	2 346	13.3	26.8	986	551	20.7	574	231	13.2	2 087	56.6	4.4	291	32.9
Codington County	5 909	9.6	21.4	2 794	517	20.3	1 609	183	12.5	2 830	43.5	5.4	281	25.9
Corson County	772	9.2	38.1	58	335	16.6	266	161	14.7	531	29.2	1.9	145	17.6
Custer County	1 692	9.8	17.6	397	567	21.4	395	213	12.6	660	51.5	1.8	315	24.2
Ovovision County	4 202	9.2	28.5	1 621	536	18.3	1 613	216	13.7	2 746	35.2	3.8	275	25.0
Oay County	2 016	6.5	36.9	391	415	16.6	813	171	13.3	716	34.6	6.3	239	23.0
Oeuel County	1 387	4.1	37.2	227	364	20.0	506	174	15.2	380	36.1	4.5	241	24.1
Oewey County	846	7.1	27.9	102	352	13.2	250	188	14.0	875	31.5	2.4	271	29.5
Oouglos County	1 063	4.1	36.3	125	406	17.9	452	178	15.4	289	32.9	4.5	211	23.0
Edmunds County	1 325	4.6	42.3	252	414	17.6	554	189	14.8	344	23.3	9.6	216	21.0
Foll River County	1 878	11.2	23.1	567	486	19.8	550	191	13.0	986	39.7	1.5	273	23.8
Foulk County	847	6.8	39.2	78	336	14.4	332	179	13.1	210	21.9	10.5	201	21.6
Grant County	2 309	6.1	30.9	698	456	17.0	728	175	13.8	845	37.9	3.7	247	22.0
Gregary County	1 562	4.3	35.5	252	414	19.2	643	146	13.7	577	27.6	8.8	208	24.8
Hookon County	678	9.6	27.6	114	527	22.5	203	192	13.8	248	31.5	9.3	244	18.8
Homlin County	1 442	7.6	31.3	300	421	15.7	584	160	15.5	412	29.6	7.0	215	20.2
Hond County	1 156	3.1	34.9	192	370	14.2	375	165	13.0	469	28.6	14.5	213	23.9
Honson County	802	4.2	39.0	132	362	17.8	301	171	14.5	270	38.5	8.1	295	17.7
Harding County	434	5.1	40.8	43	425	20.8	119	149	13.2	158	28.5	12.0	214	22.8
Hughes County	3 653	9.2	18.8	1 807	607	16.9	845	207	12.2	2 127	43.1	3.8	315	22.7
Hutchinson County	2 549	4.9	39.5	372	425	20.0	1 286	187	14.5	672	28.3	7.7	220	22.6
Hyde County	491	5.7	48.1	51	483	15.0	199	169	12.7	189	27.0	6.9	230	18.2
Jackson County	575	11.5	34.6	58	383	14.0	165	144	12.8	328	23.2	4.3	256	22.3
Jerould County	703	6.7	37.7	110	319	14.9	318	152	12.2	263	24.3	9.9	186	20.4
Jones County	399	4.3	34.6	74	475	20.0	128	167	13.3	120	35.8	9.2	232	23.1
Kingsbury County	1 739	5.2	38.2	312	373	14.9	694	170	13.5	618	29.8	6.1	205	20.5
Loke County	2 722	6.3	30.0	877	489	17.1	1 012	185	11.9	1 308	38.7	5.1	238	20.8
Lowrence County	5 086	12.9	21.2	1 850	622	18.2	1 627	207	12.1	2 840	48.4	2.2	306	25.9
Lincoln County	4 324	10.0	25.2	1 855	599	20.3	1 091	196	13.2	1 137	33.0	8.1	284	20.3
Lymon County	930	6.6	30.0	174	444	17.0	314	167	12.3	338	34.0	3.3	235	19.9
McCook County	1 651	6.3	39.1	341	405	16.6	629	175	14.3	494	32.0	15.8	222	22.2
McPherson County	1 083	4.6	38.9	133	379	21.6	549	178	17.3	249	23.7	3.6	177	22.1
Marshall County	1 400	6.1	34.9	272	399	15.7	483	169	13.1	519	25.4	6.2	219	24.6
Meode County	4 730	11.9	17.7	1 720	599	23.1	1 016	221	13.2	2 354	42.8	1.7	315	24.6
Mellette County	449	8.7	33.9	57	328	21.6	141	142	15.2	232	42.2	6.0	227	27.0
Miner County	954	6.5	37.3	120	358	17.6	390	141	12.2	322	27.3	6.8	200	22.6
Minnehoho County	29 690	11.2	21.7	16 945	634	20.0	7 190	217	12.8	17 991	46.4	2.7	377	24.5
Moody County	1 707	8.8	30.6	443	402	15.0	494	166	13.1	691	31.3	9.3	243	22.4
Pennington County	18 751	12.1	16.3	9 556	674	22.3	4 006	245	13.1	11 802	52.5	1.3	386	26.1
Perkins County	1 210	5.7	44.1	167	431	20.4	346	183	12.9	376	36.7	10.4	199	20.4
Potter County	941	4.5	38.8	213	423	20.5	380	209	13.2	308	29.5	7.5	264	23.0
Roberts County	2 406	6.9	39.2	430	384	18.8	864	180	14.4	1 213	25.7	6.9	215	24.3
Sanborn County	818	4.3	41.2	92	317	14.6	268	167	13.4	241	29.0	12.4	206	19.6
Shannon County	991	11.8	19.4	84	259	12.4	261	130	16.5	1 214	29.6	3.0	248	26.4
Spink County	2 142	8.3	35.2	396	452	20.6	827	183	13.5	880	30.8	8.5	251	21.5
Stanley County	678	9.9	20.8	211	488	20.5	158	205	15.5	243	38.3	2.1	325	30.4
Sully County	451	3.8	39.2	88	377	20.8	144	178	12.4	170	20.6	7.6	250	21.6
Todd County	1 025	14.7	27.4	169	315	17.8	336	140	13.7	1 185	37.7	2.3	243	31.3
Tripp County	1 895	7.2	34.1	511	447	20.2	530	156	13.5	678	32.7	9.0	253	25.1
Turner County	2 537	5.8	34.4	532	405	17.2	1 051	168	14.5	795	25.9	11.1	240	20.6
Union County	2 806	8.8	26.3	975	477	18.0	854	192	12.9	1 053	34.5	6.2	266	22.6
Walworth County	1 750	6.1	37.1	500	459	16.7	769	212	14.1	697	39.2	2.7	298	24.6
Yankton County	4 690	10.4	26.4	1 839	549	20.6	1 488	217	13.9	2 417	35.7	6.1	286	23.7
Zieboch County	367	9.0	27.5	33	292	12.7	95	163	16.1	263	31.9	1.9	251	35.0+
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city	5 663	6.9	25.4	3 014	565	18.0	1 852	225	13.1	4 335	44.4	2.3	292	24.3
E.ookings city	2 749	11.1	20.2	1 563	611	17.7	682	204	11.6	2 936	52.1	1.0	301	29.5
Huron city	3 222	7.3	30.2	1 361	468	16.2	1 448	209	12.6	2 036	42.5	1.4	282	25.4
Mitchell city	3 193	10.2	29.3	1 357	536	18.2	1 382	215	13.5	2 488	36.3	2.6	274	25.3
Pierre city	3 068	9.7	17.6	1 685	610	16.9	672	213	12.1	1 995	42.9	3.4	317	22.9
Rapid City city	12 114	11.6	19.1	6 871	672	21.8	3 004	249	12.9	9 038	53.1	.9	396	26.6
Sioux Falls city	23 409	12.3	21.6	14 131	639	20.1	5 923	216	12.5	16 381	47.5	2.3	380	24.7
Vermillion city	1 505	17.6	20.6	808	560	20.5	366	234	12.1	1 770	62.2	1.4	286	33.2
Watertown city	4 492	10.0	19.7	2 431	508	2								

Table 32. Selected Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	All housing units		Occupied housing units with American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder								
							Vehicles available		Specified owner, median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)		Specified renter paying cash rent, median gross rent (dollars)
	Total	Occupied	Total	Owner occupied	Renter occupied	Lacking complete plumbing facilities	None	1 or more	With a mortgage	Not mort- gaged	
One Representative at Large -----	292 436	259 034	11 800	4 209	7 591	898	2 811	8 989	355	149	254
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	19 631	15 686	7 865	3 029	4 836	849	2 047	5 818	300-	143	227
Cheyenne River Reservation, SD -----	2 923	2 351	1 282	431	851	136	336	946	300-	163	274
Crow Creek Reservation, SD -----	483	425	339	104	235	11	88	251	300-	138	222
Flondreau Reservation, SD -----	98	84	81	51	30	-	8	73	300-	-	200-
Lake Traverse (Sisseton) Reservation, ND-SD (pt.) -----	5 386	3 825	750	211	539	7	241	509	300-	151	200-
Lower Brule Reservation, SD -----	332	266	231	106	125	3	48	183	300-	151	219
Northern Cheyenne Reservation and Trust Lands, MT-SD (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pine Ridge Reservation and Trust Lands, NE-SD (pt.) -----	3 372	2 748	2 302	1 015	1 287	482	495	1 807	300-	134	253
Rosebud Reservation and Trust Lands, SD -----	2 992	2 528	1 924	816	1 108	139	504	1 420	300-	139	232
Standing Rock Reservation, ND-SD (pt.) -----	1 557	1 303	468	129	339	56	155	313	300-	148	200-
Turtle Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, ND-SD (pt.) --	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yankton Reservation, SD -----	2 488	2 156	488	166	322	15	172	316	300-	146	200-

Table 33. Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for Population Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Persons		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) — Standard error	Median income in 1989 (dollars)					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Household		Family		Nonfamily household	
				90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
				Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
The State -----	696 004	23.4	35	22 381	22 650	27 436	27 779	12 160	12 413
One Representative at Large -----	696 004	23.4	35	22 381	22 650	27 436	27 779	12 160	12 413
COUNTY									
Aurora County -----	3 135	28.8	422	15 222	17 844	18 108	21 258	8 009	11 479
Beadle County -----	18 253	19.2	208	21 560	23 296	26 505	28 330	11 071	12 515
Bennett County -----	3 206	26.9	448	15 883	18 304	17 438	21 592	10 470	13 967
Bon Homme County -----	7 089	34.7	177	17 069	18 415	20 419	22 229	8 146	10 147
Brookings County -----	25 207	21.2	162	21 136	22 478	27 890	30 648	11 450	13 000
Brown County -----	35 580	19.2	180	22 254	23 760	28 745	30 446	11 721	12 977
Brule County -----	5 485	38.0	237	20 407	21 962	25 529	27 762	10 704	12 522
Buffalo County -----	1 759	49.4	265	13 672	15 902	13 856	16 099	8 942	12 873
Butte County -----	7 914	18.7	354	18 371	21 330	23 245	26 141	8 806	11 462
Campbell County -----	1 965	44.2	390	16 190	18 547	19 759	21 682	7 455	10 344
Charles Mix County -----	9 131	42.5	153	15 943	17 139	19 805	21 186	7 629	8 985
Clark County -----	4 403	41.4	243	17 930	20 106	22 416	24 361	7 933	10 216
Clay County -----	13 186	15.8	277	18 153	20 778	26 323	29 721	9 778	11 784
Codington County -----	22 698	16.1	226	20 728	22 821	26 826	29 511	11 065	12 382
Corson County -----	4 195	26.7	311	12 659	15 951	15 778	19 929	4 881	7 103
Custer County -----	6 179	43.1	234	21 748	23 489	25 779	27 672	11 326	12 999
Davison County -----	17 503	16.2	260	19 857	21 609	25 939	28 338	10 099	11 690
Day County -----	6 978	38.0	197	17 692	19 828	21 997	23 892	9 032	10 959
Deuel County -----	4 522	40.6	218	16 845	18 976	20 693	22 052	8 098	10 250
Dewey County -----	5 523	28.8	291	13 358	15 943	14 242	17 665	7 079	11 145
Douglas County -----	3 746	31.9	252	16 356	18 049	19 360	22 577	7 635	10 749
Edmunds County -----	4 356	34.1	248	19 394	21 513	22 354	25 198	7 903	11 284
Fall River County -----	7 353	23.2	295	19 285	21 877	26 202	29 414	9 505	12 012
Faulk County -----	2 744	38.6	271	17 373	20 062	20 471	22 627	9 326	12 600
Grant County -----	8 372	26.1	265	22 417	24 448	27 408	29 528	9 444	11 795
Gregory County -----	5 359	41.6	241	16 039	17 635	20 389	22 183	7 398	8 864
Haakon County -----	2 624	37.3	517	20 061	22 270	22 997	26 178	11 434	14 794
Hamlin County -----	4 974	37.2	216	18 768	21 258	24 313	26 343	7 396	8 970
Hand County -----	4 272	35.3	303	18 234	20 331	21 575	23 788	7 242	9 826
Hanson County -----	2 994	30.5	387	20 058	23 696	24 972	30 192	7 899	10 973
Harding County -----	1 669	47.0	335	19 170	21 373	21 703	24 722	10 040	13 995
Hughes County -----	14 817	18.6	275	25 882	28 354	32 374	35 321	13 235	15 841
Hutchinson County -----	8 262	35.5	225	18 034	19 631	22 474	24 684	8 617	10 543
Hyde County -----	1 696	45.9	373	17 746	21 432	23 248	26 631	8 569	11 731
Jackson County -----	2 811	31.8	293	15 689	18 848	18 962	21 503	8 414	12 211
Jerauld County -----	2 425	37.9	421	17 242	20 095	21 361	24 362	9 447	11 823
Jones County -----	1 324	42.4	383	20 152	22 252	23 115	26 695	7 489	12 045
Kingsbury County -----	5 925	42.8	202	19 471	21 210	25 091	26 508	9 495	10 886
Lake County -----	10 550	16.4	348	22 315	25 054	27 271	29 686	12 564	15 332
Lawrence County -----	20 655	21.4	212	23 795	25 853	30 389	31 980	11 452	12 488
Lincoln County -----	15 427	31.6	213	27 616	29 471	31 709	33 420	12 277	14 081
Lyman County -----	3 638	42.5	315	20 761	23 269	24 398	27 262	10 248	12 614
McCook County -----	5 688	37.1	240	19 853	21 630	24 191	25 950	9 314	11 295
McPherson County -----	3 228	40.2	306	14 512	16 396	17 958	20 310	6 329	7 765
Marshall County -----	4 844	36.1	248	17 564	19 046	20 373	22 065	8 712	10 788
Meadow County -----	21 878	13.3	209	23 646	25 809	25 865	28 459	11 680	15 042
Mellette County -----	2 137	40.6	392	12 836	16 629	15 990	20 273	6 388	8 496
Miner County -----	3 272	32.3	479	17 252	20 225	22 422	25 014	6 946	8 589
Minnehaha County -----	123 809	16.4	122	27 325	28 242	33 835	34 736	15 404	16 211
Moody County -----	6 507	38.6	221	22 929	24 923	27 526	29 431	10 114	12 263
Pennington County -----	81 343	15.4	145	24 808	25 847	28 905	30 186	15 582	16 895
Perkins County -----	3 932	31.1	405	18 832	21 548	23 465	26 413	11 133	13 697
Potter County -----	3 190	43.5	315	19 918	21 391	23 044	25 841	9 827	12 130
Roberts County -----	9 914	25.7	204	16 349	18 736	21 262	23 017	7 791	9 793
Sanborn County -----	2 833	30.4	350	17 726	21 432	22 390	25 479	10 048	11 559
Shannon County -----	9 902	15.0	153	10 033	12 178	10 050	12 999	6 400	11 119
Spink County -----	7 981	23.6	326	18 471	20 426	22 894	25 903	10 274	12 031
Stanley County -----	2 453	47.9	345	21 390	23 785	24 841	27 921	11 325	14 771
Sully County -----	1 589	45.2	527	22 204	24 949	25 631	28 171	11 560	14 630
Todd County -----	8 352	26.4	157	12 435	14 203	12 737	15 309	7 369	11 385
Tripp County -----	6 924	19.2	428	18 352	21 256	22 471	25 498	7 617	10 237
Turner County -----	8 576	39.4	161	19 200	20 666	23 933	25 543	9 154	10 838
Union County -----	10 189	37.2	177	21 608	23 030	25 907	27 458	9 872	12 318
Walworth County -----	6 087	24.5	372	18 389	20 887	23 446	26 530	9 319	11 333
Yankton County -----	19 252	19.8	210	21 021	22 606	27 104	29 075	11 538	13 201
Ziebach County -----	2 220	44.6	393	12 433	15 583	14 345	17 137	5 954	9 085
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION									
Aberdeen city -----	24 927	15.0	262	21 498	23 610	29 258	31 224	11 436	13 037
Brookings city -----	16 270	12.5	288	18 544	21 426	27 029	32 803	10 928	13 551
Huron city -----	12 448	14.7	305	21 212	23 595	27 205	30 300	10 842	12 745
Mitchell city -----	13 798	14.1	315	19 117	21 185	25 989	29 050	9 932	11 798
Pierre city -----	12 906	16.1	324	25 966	28 899	33 063	36 285	12 382	15 621
Rapid City city -----	54 523	13.3	199	25 043	26 437	30 373	31 739	15 619	17 176
Sioux Falls city -----	100 814	14.5	150	26 831	27 795	33 739	34 871	15 647	16 553
Vermillion city -----	10 034	13.9	344	14 451	18 327	23 329	28 803	8 787	11 192
Watertown city -----	17 592	12.0	315	19 259	22 024	25 765	29 423	11 019	12 699
Yankton city -----	12 703	15.6	330	20 198	22 489	27 459	30 679	10 697	12 825

Table 34. Percent in Sample and Confidence Bounds for Housing Characteristics: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

State Congressional District County Place and [In Selected States] County Subdivision [10,000 or More Persons]	Housing units		Medion selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Medion selected monthly owner costs as a percent- age of household income in 1989				Medion gross rent (dollars)		Medion gross rent as o percentage of household income in 1989	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		With o mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
			90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
			Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper				
The State -----	292 436	24.7	566	573	194	196	19.6	20.0	13.2	13.5	304	308	24.4	24.7
One Representative of Large -----	292 436	24.7	566	573	194	196	19.6	20.0	13.2	13.5	304	308	24.4	24.7
COUNTY														
Aurora County -----	1 342	33.2	346	444	152	169	14.9	22.6	12.0	15.5	176	221	17.1	23.8
Beadle County -----	8 093	19.4	451	486	195	208	14.9	17.7	11.7	13.7	270	289	22.9	26.1
Bennett County -----	1 292	29.8	366	496	161	202	14.8	24.1	11.2	16.4	250	276	22.8	30.2
Bon Homme County -----	3 087	39.0	403	454	170	181	15.4	19.4	13.2	15.2	203	231	17.3	21.4
Brookings County -----	9 824	21.5	573	614	185	199	16.4	18.7	11.2	13.5	285	301	27.0	29.2
Brown County -----	15 101	19.3	546	577	208	222	16.5	18.4	12.1	13.9	285	299	23.0	24.5
Brule County -----	2 275	40.6	506	563	189	205	17.5	21.1	12.8	15.4	234	259	20.9	24.5
Buffalo County -----	535	49.7	217	268	121	173	10.2	17.6	9.8	19.1	208	259	19.0	23.9
Butte County -----	3 502	20.4	460	538	186	207	20.7	24.0	12.9	16.7	245	309	22.1	25.0
Campbell County -----	944	47.1	317	422	168	181	10.7	20.2	13.4	16.4	199	255	15.7	22.5
Charles Mix County -----	3 751	44.5	357	396	172	182	16.4	19.6	13.0	14.8	182	209	20.4	23.1
Clark County -----	2 026	42.3	357	421	176	189	16.4	20.8	12.7	15.2	207	235	20.3	25.2
Cloy County -----	4 892	16.8	517	584	218	243	18.7	22.3	11.2	15.2	279	303	29.6	37.5
Codington County -----	9 539	15.9	496	540	176	190	19.0	21.2	11.3	13.7	271	291	24.5	27.2
Corson County -----	1 557	27.6	272	395	149	173	10.8	24.1	12.3	17.1	108	180	15.3	20.0
Custer County -----	3 003	46.3	545	590	202	223	20.3	22.6	11.5	13.7	301	328	23.2	25.4
Ooovison County -----	7 490	16.2	519	553	207	225	16.6	20.0	12.5	15.0	262	288	23.8	26.1
Ooy County -----	3 914	37.7	387	453	165	177	14.8	18.3	12.3	14.3	225	252	21.6	24.5
Oeuel County -----	2 208	42.9	342	387	167	181	17.4	21.4	13.9	16.5	210	257	21.2	26.3
Dewey County -----	2 123	31.1	314	389	173	203	10.0	16.5	11.9	16.2	258	285	26.9	33.4
Douglas County -----	1 517	36.1	378	457	169	187	14.4	21.1	13.8	17.0	191	235	20.3	25.8
Edmunds County -----	2 004	35.9	383	449	181	196	15.1	20.0	13.4	16.1	195	236	17.6	24.9
Fall River County -----	3 692	27.7	466	514	182	200	17.6	21.4	11.5	14.4	253	293	22.7	24.8
Faulk County -----	1 286	42.6	306	366	172	186	11.3	17.6	11.7	14.4	174	226	18.2	24.5
Grant County -----	3 549	27.8	436	475	168	183	15.3	18.7	12.4	15.2	235	272	20.8	23.2
Gregory County -----	2 595	43.9	389	440	141	150	17.0	21.1	12.7	14.7	196	220	23.5	26.4
Haakon County -----	1 071	38.9	486	569	180	204	20.7	24.3	11.8	15.8	219	279	15.6	22.6
Homlin County -----	2 500	36.2	393	448	153	167	13.7	17.7	14.1	16.9	204	225	17.5	22.4
Hond County -----	2 053	36.4	342	398	157	173	11.9	16.4	11.5	14.4	196	228	22.0	25.7
Honson County -----	1 232	36.1	332	392	162	181	14.4	21.0	12.7	16.4	251	336	14.5	21.7
Harding County -----	776	48.2	371	509	137	163	16.7	22.5	11.1	15.3	191	235	18.3	26.6
Hughes County -----	6 255	19.1	587	627	197	217	15.6	18.3	10.8	13.7	303	327	21.4	24.1
Hutchinson County -----	3 657	38.2	402	448	183	192	17.8	21.5	13.6	15.3	206	233	21.0	24.2
Hyde County -----	816	47.7	415	552	161	178	11.4	18.6	11.1	14.3	208	252	15.3	22.0
Jackson County -----	1 147	35.7	348	463	134	159	9.9	18.1	10.5	15.0	233	276	20.5	24.1
Jerauld County -----	1 182	40.2	284	357	144	161	12.0	17.7	10.9	13.6	168	205	16.8	24.5
Jones County -----	699	47.5	438	514	157	177	16.0	23.1	11.3	15.4	198	261	20.5	26.4
Kingsbury County -----	2 765	44.2	356	391	164	176	13.4	16.5	12.5	14.4	195	214	18.8	21.9
Lake County -----	5 148	16.7	459	528	176	195	15.0	19.3	10.5	13.3	223	254	18.8	22.4
Lawrence County -----	9 092	22.0	602	641	200	215	16.9	19.5	11.2	13.1	298	315	24.8	27.1
Lincoln County -----	5 823	32.1	583	615	190	203	19.6	20.9	12.2	14.2	269	299	18.8	21.6
Lyman County -----	1 523	42.6	413	475	158	176	14.6	19.5	11.0	13.7	219	252	17.4	22.4
McCook County -----	2 371	39.5	388	425	169	181	14.7	18.4	13.1	15.4	206	238	20.6	23.8
McPherson County -----	1 566	43.6	356	406	172	183	18.6	24.3	15.9	18.7	157	197	19.9	24.3
Morshall County -----	2 640	40.0	377	419	162	177	13.7	17.6	11.9	14.3	208	229	22.9	26.3
Meade County -----	7 592	13.7	574	625	208	233	21.6	24.6	11.4	14.9	294	335	23.0	26.9
Mellette County -----	910	44.9	282	371	129	157	16.6	26.0	12.8	17.5	210	244	23.1	33.2
Miner County -----	1 474	36.8	327	389	135	147	14.2	20.9	10.9	13.5	185	215	20.2	24.9
Minnehoho County -----	49 780	16.3	625	642	213	221	19.5	20.4	12.2	13.4	373	381	24.1	25.0
Moody County -----	2 666	39.5	384	425	159	172	13.6	16.5	11.9	14.3	232	253	20.8	23.9
Pennington County -----	33 741	16.2	663	685	239	252	21.9	22.6	12.3	13.9	379	393	25.5	26.7
Perkins County -----	2 007	32.4	383	509	173	193	16.8	23.1	11.3	14.6	179	236	17.2	22.9
Potter County -----	1 664	39.7	389	458	199	220	18.1	22.1	11.8	14.5	248	280	20.8	25.2
Roberts County -----	4 728	26.0	362	411	172	187	16.3	20.9	13.0	15.7	204	226	22.6	25.8
Sonborn County -----	1 326	31.3	279	368	152	183	10.9	18.3	11.4	15.4	184	226	15.1	26.0
Shannon County -----	2 699	14.6	205	347	106	158	7.0	17.7	12.2	21.0	231	270	22.5	31.0
Spink County -----	3 545	25.3	418	487	175	191	17.9	22.5	12.2	14.9	235	261	19.7	23.2
Stonley County -----	1 056	48.8	470	511	194	217	18.3	22.4	13.4	17.6	307	343	28.1	32.3
Sully County -----	811	47.0	345	412	158	197	17.0	24.2	10.6	14.3	229	273	18.4	24.2
Todd County -----	2 572	27.2	277	364	128	153	14.1	21.4	11.7	15.8	229	259	28.3	34.5
Tripp County -----	3 023	19.6	398	499	145	169	17.2	22.5	11.5	15.4	236	267	23.2	27.2
Turner County -----	3 800	41.5	389	425	164	173	15.7	18.7	13.6	15.3	228	252	18.9	22.1
Union County -----	4 286	38.7	465	488	186	199	16.8	19.2	12.0	13.8	256	275	21.5	23.6
Wolworth County -----	2 928	26.3	436	481	202	222	14.6	18.8	12.7	15.5	284	312	22.8	28.7
Yankton County -----	7 571	20.4	530	568	209	225	19.4	21.5	12.7	15.1	276	297	22.3	25.1
Ziebach County -----	800	46.1	207	407	141	189	8.8	16.6	13.2	19.0	230	266	29.7	43.8
PLACE AND COUNTY SUBDIVISION														
Aberdeen city -----	10 689	14.8	543	586	216	234	16.7	19.3	11.9	14.3	283	300	23.3	25.3
Brookings city -----	6 012	11.9	571	644	189	221	15.7	19.7	9.6	13.5	289	315	27.9	31.4
Huron city -----	5 608	14.7	447	490	201	218	14.5	18.0	11.3	13.9	269	295	23.5	27.7
Mitchell city -----	6 064	14.2	515	557	205	225	16.2	20.2	12.0	15.0	260	288	24.0	26.4
Pierre city -----	5 390	16.1	587	633	201	225	15.3	18.4	10.4	13.9	303	330	21.3	24.4
Rapid City city -----	22 530	13.4	658	686	242	257	21.3	22.3	11.9	13.9	386	404	25.8	27.3
Sioux Falls city -----	41 568	14.5	628	649	212	221	19.4	20.4	11.9	13.2	375	385	24.2	25.2
Vermillion city -----	3 428	14.3	521	598	218	249	17.9	22.3	9.5	14.6	273	299	29.3	39.1
Watertown city -----	7 631	12.1	485	539	173	191	18.9	21.5	10.9	13.9	270	294	24.7	27.8
Yonkton city -----	5 219	15.6	527	575	207	227	18.1	21.3	12.7	15.9	273	299	22.0	25.5

Table 35. **Percent in Sample, Standard Error, and Confidence Bounds for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Congressional District American Indian Area	Persons		Housing units		Per capita income in 1989 (dollars) for American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut per- sons—Stan- dard error	Occupied housing units with an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut householder					
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		Median selected monthly owner costs (dollars)				Median gross rent (dollars)	
						With a mortgage		Not mortgaged		90-percent confidence bounds	
						90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds		90-percent confidence bounds	
						Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
One Representative at Large -----	696 004	23.4	292 436	24.7	34	325	385	140	157	248	260
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATION AND TRUST LAND											
All areas -----	53 746	28.1	19 590	30.0	41	203	251	135	151	220	233
Cheyenne River Reservation, SD -----	7 743	33.3	2 923	35.2	121	195	347	130	195	261	287
Crow Creek Reservation, SD -----	1 756	48.2	489	50.1	184	131	228	98	176	197	247
Flandreau Reservation, SD -----	279	50.5	97	51.5	527	195	337	—	—	128	221
Lake Traverse (Sisseton) Reservation, ND—SD (pt.) -----	10 496	24.8	5 330	27.0	174	150	277	123	180	168	214
Lower Brule Reservation, SD -----	1 123	41.3	351	41.6	289	93	243	136	166	190	244
Northern Cheyenne Reservation and Trust Lands, MT—SD (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pine Ridge Reservation and Trust Lands, NE—SD (pt.) -----	12 189	15.1	3 377	15.0	59	127	374	103	165	234	271
Rosebud Reservation and Trust Lands, SD -----	9 696	27.6	2 987	29.1	90	209	330	126	153	218	246
Standing Rock Reservation, ND—SD (pt.) -----	4 195	26.7	1 557	27.6	120	52	387	122	174	119	161
Turtle Mountain Reservation and Trust Lands, ND—SD (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yankton Reservation, SD -----	6 269	45.1	2 479	47.1	121	164	240	124	168	123	152

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

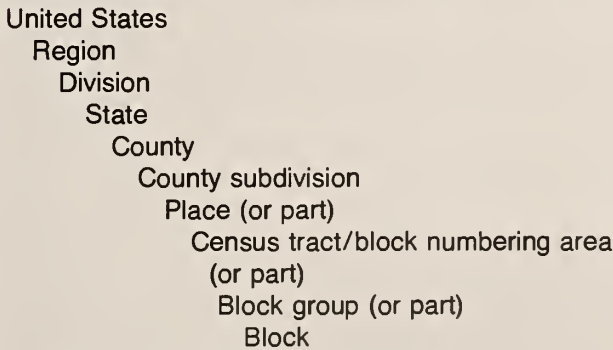
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census tract/

block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home With Illustrative Examples

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoa—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoa" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoa or Western Samoa.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.*)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

Householder of Other Race
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—South Dakota

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.7	2.4	1.8	1.6
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.1
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.9	1.3	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	3.4	2.3	1.5	1.1
Household type.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Place of work.....	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

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Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do not count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, not the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No. lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana —

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0</p>		<p>a. Age</p> <p>0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0</p> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <p>1 8 0 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0</p>	
<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative	
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="radio"/>	
<input type="radio"/>	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
0 0	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12		
1 1	<input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24		
2 2		<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
3 3	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
4 4	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1		
5 5	<input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN		
6 6		<input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 JIC 2		
7 7	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	<input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A		
8 8	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM		
9 9		F. Cov.		
		<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

9
8
7
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5
4
3
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1
0

PERSON 1		PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS	
<p>Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____</p> <p>8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)</p> <p>9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States</p> <p>10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p>11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college</p> <p>12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No school completed</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Nursery school</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Kindergarten</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 9th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 10th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 11th grade</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA</p> <p><input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MED, MSW, MBA)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)</p> <p>13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)</p>	<p>14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?</p> <p>(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country _____</p> <p>(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)</p> <p>(2) Name of county in the U.S. _____</p> <p>(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. _____</p> <p>(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits</p> <p>15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16</p> <p>b. What is this language? _____</p> <p>(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)</p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person</p> <p>17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18</p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later</p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p>c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?</p> <p>_____ Years</p>	<p>18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —</p> <p>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —</p> <p>a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>If this person is a female —</p> <p>20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</p> <p>None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25</p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</p> <p>_____ Hours</p> <p>22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.</p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____</p> <p>(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)</p> <p>b. Name of city, town, or post office _____</p> <p>c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits</p> <p>d. County _____</p> <p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p>	

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
 Sex
 Race
 Age
 Marital status
 Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
 Number of rooms in unit
 Tenure—owned or rented
 Value of home or monthly rent
 Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
 Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
 Education—enrollment and attainment
 Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
 Ancestry
 Language spoken at home
 Migration (residence in 1985)
 Disability
 Fertility
 Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
 Occupation, industry, and class of worker
 Place of work and journey to work
 Work experience in 1989
 Income in 1989
 Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
 Number of bedrooms
 Plumbing and kitchen facilities
 Telephone in unit
 Vehicles available
 Heating fuel
 Source of water and method of sewage disposal
 Year structure built
 Condominium status
 Farm residence
 Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vation, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

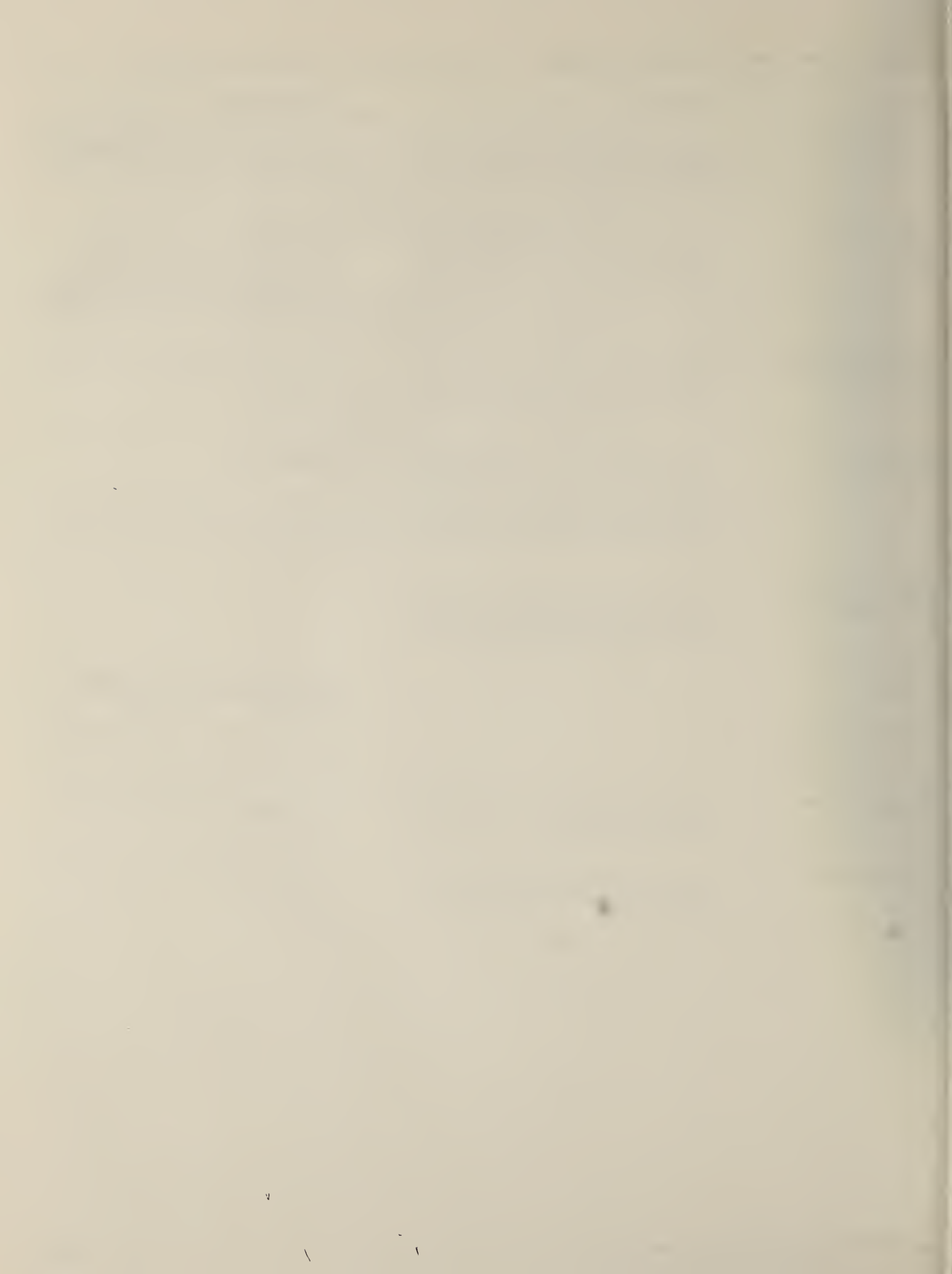
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

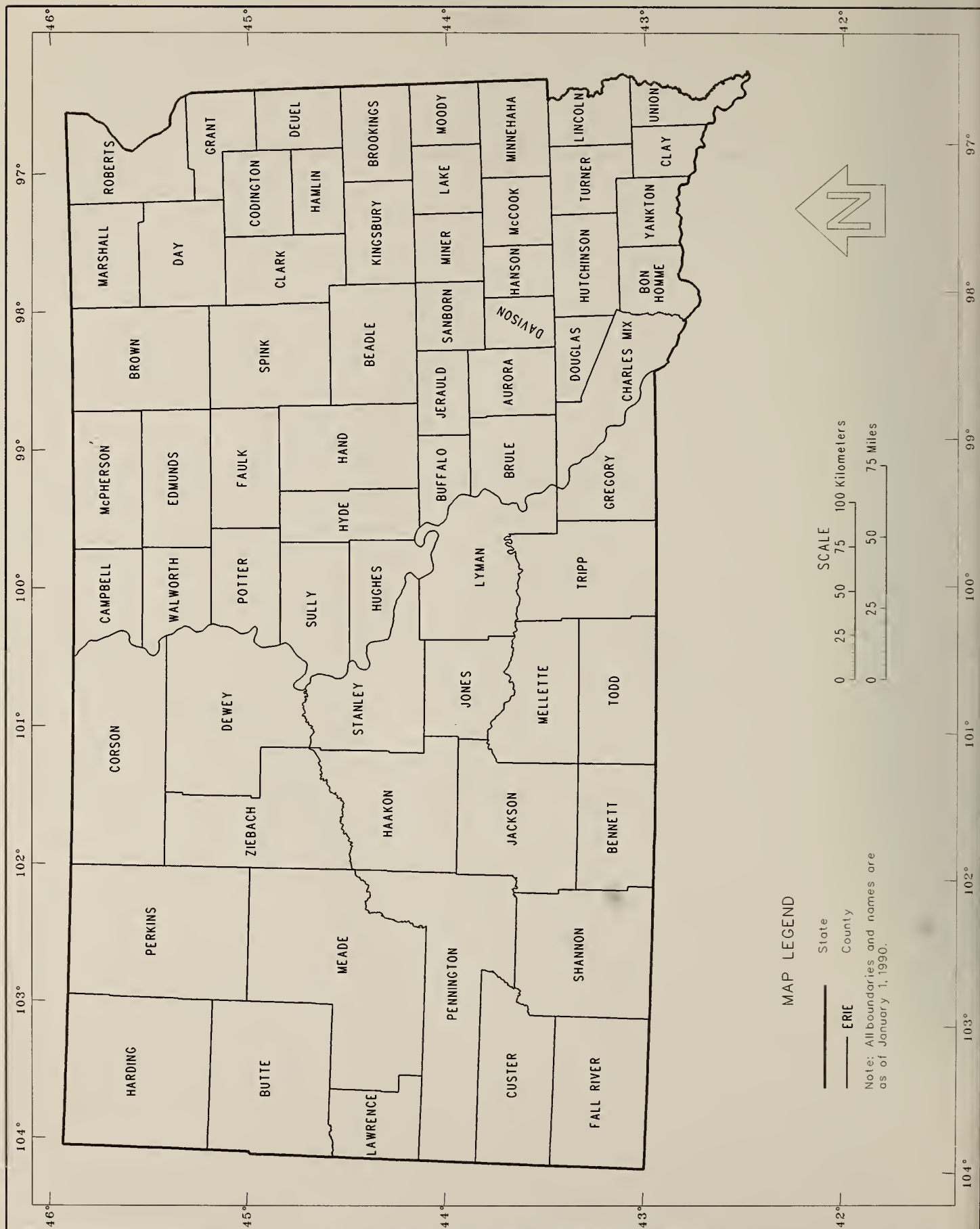


APPENDIX G.

Maps

Maps showing geographic areas for this report begin on page G-2.

Congressional District (At Large)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Economics and Statistics Administration Bureau of the Census

G-2 SOUTH DAKOTA

*U.S. G.P.O.:1992-341-825:80017

MAPS

Census REF HA 201 1990
.A574x CPH-4-(41-44)
Census of population and
housing (1990)

Population and housing
characteristics for ...

Census REF HA 201 1990
.A574x CPH-4-(41-44)
Census of population and
housing (1990)

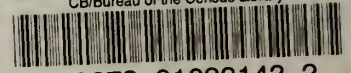
Population and housing
characteristics for ...

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